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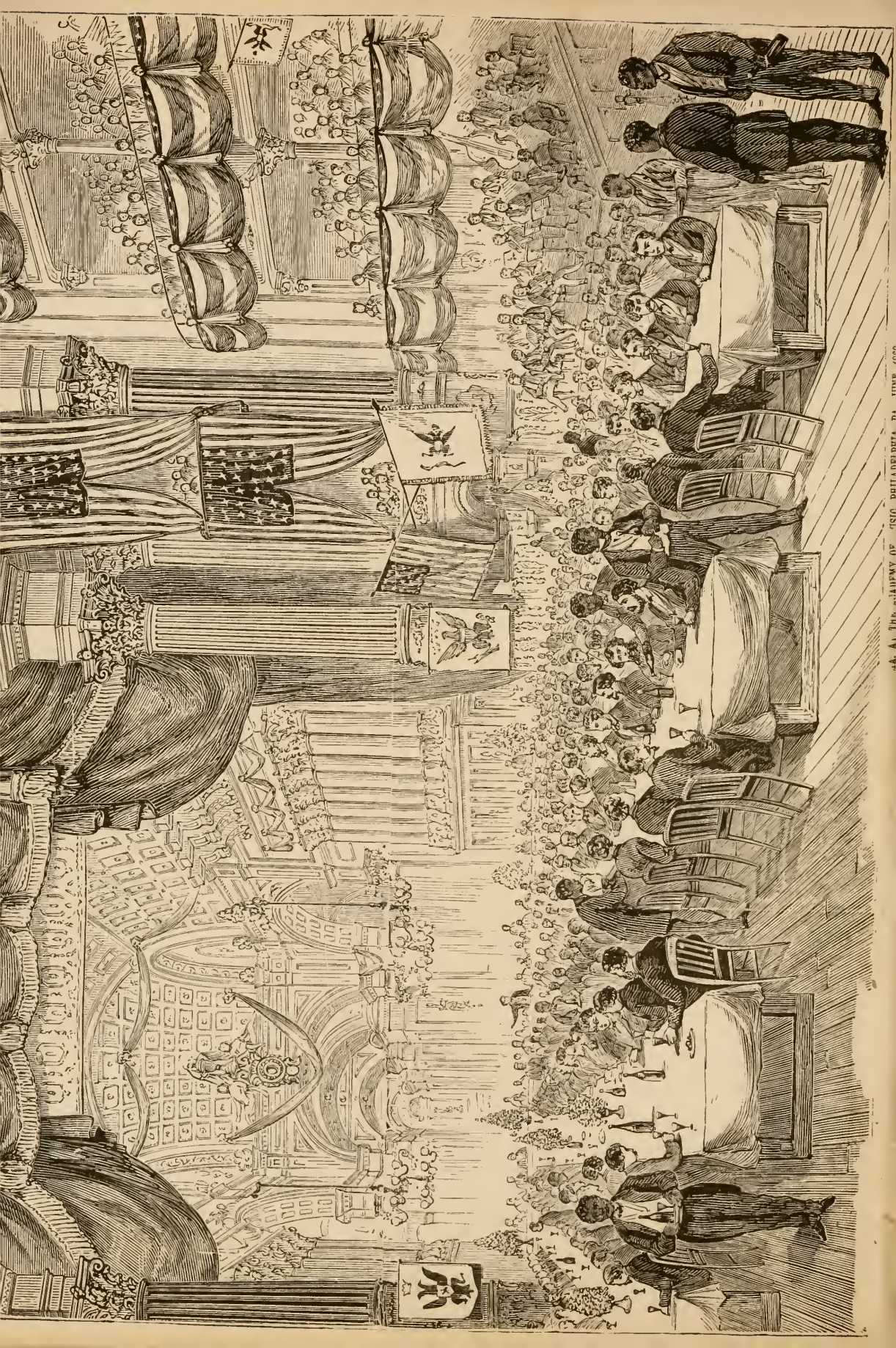














HONORS  
TO  
ANDREW GREGG CURTIN.



*Homo Populi.*

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PHILADELPHIA:  
KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, 607 SANSON STREET.

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RECEPTION  
IN  
INDEPENDENCE HALL.

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ON the 20th day of May, A. D. 1869, the following preamble and resolution was presented in the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia, by Mr. KING;

RESOLUTION

TENDERING THE USE OF INDEPENDENCE HALL  
TO HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

WHEREAS, Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, the honored late Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, is about to absent himself from among us, on a highly important Diplomatic Mission,

*Resolved by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia,* That the Mayor of the City is hereby authorized and requested to tender to him the use of

Independence Hall for the purpose of receiving the farewells of our citizens, at such time as may be convenient to him.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by both branches of the Councils, and was transmitted to Governor CURTIN by His Honor Mayor Fox, with the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

May 26, 1869.

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN:

DEAR SIR:

It gives me pleasure to comply with the resolution of Councils of Philadelphia, (a copy of which is hereto annexed,) to tender you the use of Independence Hall for the purpose of receiving the farewell of our citizens, at such time as may be most convenient to you.

There are many who would like to embrace the opportunity of paying a farewell visit to the "honored late Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth," now about to absent himself from among us on a highly important diplomatic mission, and I trust you will name some time for this purpose, the arrangements for which shall be made in such manner as will best promote the purpose of the reception, and be most agreeable to yourself. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX,

Mayor of Philadelphia.

On receipt of Mayor Fox's letter, Governor CURTIN replied as follows :

BELLEFONTE, June 2, 1869.

HON. DANIEL M. FOX,

Mayor of Philadelphia :

DEAR SIR :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of May, in which, in obedience to a resolution of the City Council, you tender me the use of Independence Hall for the purpose of receiving the farewell of the citizens of Philadelphia, previous to my departure from the country.

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me, by the offer from the city authorities, to use that historic and sacred hall for the purpose of meeting the citizens of Philadelphia, who may please to call and give me the satisfaction of bidding them farewell, and I am under many obligations to you, as the Chief Magistrate of the City, for the kind and complimentary language in which you offer me this distinction.

Saturday, the 12th of June, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., will answer my arrangements, and I name that time for the occasion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

Mayor Fox transmitted the correspondence to the Councils with the following communication :

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

June 3, 1869.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the correspondence between myself and Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, in relation to the tender by the city authorities of Independence Hall to our Minister to Russia, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the citizens of this city and the friends of Mr. CURTIN, to bid him farewell, upon his departure from the United States.

He has fixed the 12th of June, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., as the time for the reception.

It only remains for me to say, that I am confident that your honorable bodies will perfect all necessary arrangements for the occasion, and unite with the many friends of the late distinguished Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, in giving him good cause to bear to the ice-bound and snow-clad empire to which he goes, the warm and sunny recollection of a genial farewell.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX,

Mayor of Philadelphia.

On the 4th day of June, on motion of Mr. ROBERT M. EVANS, of the Common Council, a resolution was passed, and concurred in by the Select Council, directing the appointment of a joint committee of five from each chamber, to carry into effect

the action of the city authorities, and to receive Governor CURTIN officially as the guest of the City of Philadelphia, and accompany him to New York on his journey to Russia.

The following named gentlemen were appointed on said Committee :

Of SELECT COUNCIL—Messrs. A. M. Fox, John A. Shermer, Thomas A. Barlow, Charles Thomson Jones, and E. A. Shallcross.

Of COMMON COUNCIL—Messrs. Robert M. Evans, *Chairman*, D. W. Stockham, James M. Sellers, Henry C. Oram, and G. B. Stockdale.

At the time appointed Gov. CURTIN, in charge of the city authorities, appeared in Independence Hall, and was greeted by a vast multitude of the citizens of Philadelphia. Men of all classes thronged the avenues about the sacred building, to bid a sincere farewell, to one who stands high over all in the affections of the people of Pennsylvania. The soldiers came in a body and paid their grateful homage to their devoted advocate and faithful guardian, and many hard bronzed faces were moistened

with tears, as they bid adieu to the "Soldiers' Friend." For two hours the crowd was unabated, and Governor CURTIN was compelled to leave hundreds with a general farewell, as his tall form moved away amid the hearty plaudits of his fellow-citizens.

BANQUET TO HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

The many friends of Governor CURTIN in Pennsylvania desiring to testify their high appreciation of his public services and personal worth, decided to tender him the compliment of a Grand Banquet at the Academy of Music, before his departure for Russia. Accordingly the following letter was addressed to him :

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1869.

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN:

DEAR SIR :

Your appointment by the President to one of the most important diplomatic positions in the gift of the Government, will soon call you away from the State that has freely conferred its highest honors upon you, and whose brightest and noblest records are inseparably associated with your name and fame.

Not only because of our individual appreciation of your public efforts and personal worth, but also to give expression to the general wishes of your friends in Pennsylvania, we ask your acceptance of a public dinner, at such time as may suit your convenience, where the citizens of the Commonwealth can meet with you before your departure for Russia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

HENRY C. CAREY,

DANIEL B. SMITH,

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,

E. W. CLARKE,

GEORGE H. BOKER,	JOHN TUCKER,
ED. H. TROTTER,	JAMES H. ORNE,
WARD B. HAZELTINE,	CHARLES S. OGDEN,
MORTON McMICHAEL,	N. B. BROWNE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD,	DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
JAY COOKE,	STEPHEN MORRIS,
JAS. L. CLAGHORN,	JOHN RICE,
A. J. DREXEL,	JOSEPH HARRISON,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,	JOSEPH WILLIAM MILLER,
C. COPE,	JOSEPH F. TOBIAS,
JOSEPH BULLOCK,	JOHN P. VERREE,
C. MACALESTER,	BENJAMIN L. BERRY,
C. COLKET,	DAVID S. BROWN,
S. H. HORSTMANN,	MATTHEW BAIRD,
JOHN B. PARKER,	WILLIAM M. WATTS,
THOMAS T. TASKER, Jr.,	JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
SAMUEL B. THOMAS,	WILLIAM SELLERS,
F. FRALEY,	BARTON H. JENKS,
JOHN W. FORNEY,	HENRY DISSTON,
EDWARD GRATZ,	WM. W. HARDING,
JACOB RAIGUEL,	H.W. McCALLISTER, Bellefonte,
JOHN C. CRESSON,	GIDEON J. BALL, Erie co.,
JOHN HORN,	HENRY SOUTHER, Elk co.,
S. D. GROSS,	ISAAC ECKERT, Reading,
GEORGE M. LAUMAN,	DILLER LUTHER, Reading,
J. C. BOMBERGER, Harrisburg,	S. G. LANE, Chambersburg,
JAMES WORRELL, Harrisburg,	JAS. L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster,
H. B. SWOPE, Clearfield,	DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua,
WM. LILLEY, Carbon co.,	C. M. JACKSON,
THOS. E. COCHRAN, York,	HARRY WHITE, Indiana.



Governor CURTIN accepted the proffered honor by the subjoined letter :

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1869.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th of May, in which you offer me the high compliment of a public dinner, and ask me to fix a day for the event.

I accept your invitation with much pride and pleasure, and if it suits your convenience, will name Saturday the 12th of June, being a few days before I leave the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

To MESSRS. H. C. CAREY, and others.

Arrangements were promptly made for the proposed Banquet, and so general was the desire to participate in honors to Gov. CURTIN, that the Academy of Music was selected, and the parquette floored over, so that five hundred persons could be seated at the tables extending over the entire parquette and front part of the stage. The vast and brilliant room was gorgeously decorated with flags and wreaths, and conspicuous among the colors displayed was that of the ever-friendly government of Russia. The stage was laid out with the beautiful "Sicilian Vespers" scene, and Hassler's celebrated orchestra discoursed delightful music.

At the hour appointed, Governor CURTIN, supported by Hon. HENRY C. CAREY, Count BODISCO, Russian Minister, Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER, and Secretary DANZAS, of the Russian Legation, entered the Banquet hall, followed by the invited guests.

When seated, the company consisted of five hundred persons, including many of the most distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania and adjoining States.

Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER presided, with Governor CURTIN on his right, and the Russian Minister on his left.

The entertainment was a most sumptuous one, furnished under the superintendence of Mr. Kingsley, of the Continental Hotel.

The bill of fare was as follows :

BILL OF FARE.

---

CLAMS ON SHELL.

---

*Soup.*

GREEN TURTLE.

*Fish.*

BOILED SALMON, LOBSTER SAUCE.

---

*Removes.*

BOILED CAPONS, TRUFFLE SAUCE.

ROAST FILLET OF BEEF, WITH MUSHROOMS.

ROAST LAMB, MINT SAUCE.

---

*Cold Dishes.*

BONED TURKEY. MAYONNAISE OF CHICKEN. LOBSTER SALAD.

BEUF À LA MODE.

ROAST HAM.

---

*Entrées.*

SWEET BREADS, LARDED, WITH GREEN PEAS.

CHICKEN CROQUETTES, À LA DUCHESSE.

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*Vegetables.*

BOILED BERMUDA POTATOES.

STRING BEANS.

GREEN PEAS.

ASPARAGUS.

---

*Dessert.*

CHARLOTTE RUSSE. VANILLA ICE CREAM. LEMON ICE CREAM.

ASSORTED CAKE.

ROMAN PUNCH.

JELLIES.

---

FRUIT.

COFFEE.

At seven and a half o'clock the doors were opened, and the parquette and dress circle were at once crowded with ladies and gentlemen who were anxious to participate in the high tribute of respect to Governor CURTIN, and hear his farewell address to his countrymen.

The following is a list of the sentiments proposed, with the names of the speakers who responded to them :

1. SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT . . . . .	HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.
2. OUR DISTINGUISHED GUEST . . . . .	HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN.
3. THE PRESIDENT. . . . .	HON. JOHN SCOTT.
4. RUSSIA . . . . .	COUNT BODISCO.
5. THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	HON. F. JORDAN.
6. THE STATE OF NEW YORK . . . . .	HON. CYRUS W. FIELD.
7. PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	HON. JAMES POLLOCK.
8. THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN LEADERS OF 1860. . . . .	HON. A. K. M'CLURE.
9. PHILADELPHIA . . . . .	HON. J. PRICE WETHERILL.
10. RUSSIA AND AMERICA . . . . .	GEN. JOSHUA T. OWEN.
11. THE JUDICIARY. . . . .	HON. WM. HENRY RAWLE.
12. THE ARMY . . . . .	MAJOR A. R. CALHOUN.
13. THE NAVY . . . . .	CAPT. ALEX. MURRAY.
14. WOMAN . . . . .	GEN. A. T. TORBERT.
15. THE PRESS . . . . .	HON. THOS. E. COCHRAN.

SPEECH OF HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—And I suppose I should add—in view of the brilliant assemblage which graces the balcony and galleries of this beautiful edifice—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We are assembled this evening to do honor to a true Son of Pennsylvania and the Union. We are not assembled for any mere party purpose, or for the promulgation or discussion of any mere party principles. The occasion of our assembling is of a more personal character. It is to make a public declaration of our respect for one who has deserved well of the State. It is to express, in a public manner, our appreciation of the valuable services which he has rendered to the country, and our esteem for his character.

It was the fortune of the gentleman, who is our distinguished guest to-night, to hold the reins of government in this great and populous State, at a time of great public peril and anxiety. The country was convulsed by civil war—a war in which, on both sides, two millions of soldiers were engaged. The scene of active operations extended over an area of many thousands of square miles. The resources called into action were vast and almost without example. The principles and passions which animated and sustained the contest were of the

most determined and unyielding character. Our existence as a nation depended upon the result of the war. It was a great human crisis upon which, for the time, seemed to depend the liberty and self-government which our ancestors had planted in this Western World. If we triumphed, our political system was to be renovated and perpetual. If we failed, the past was to be filled with reproaches and the future with shame.

How well Governor CURTIN discharged the sacred trust committed to his hands by the people of Pennsylvania, during that trying period, has passed into the history of the country. It is written there, and is safe from question or denial. His public services aided, in no small degree, in carrying the State safely and victoriously through the war. His administration maintained the honor, the dignity and the power of Pennsylvania, in that tremendous struggle. He was faithful to the obligations of his high office. He was the vigilant guardian of the honor of the State, and her intrepid leader in the march for the rescue of the Union. For this Pennsylvania is grateful. As long as her history shall endure, his name will be inseparably associated with the proud record made by Pennsylvania, in the great war for the preservation of the Union.

These events are of too recent occurrence to require at my hands any more detailed illustration. We all know how faithfully he stood by this great cause, and how ably

he championed this powerful and leading Commonwealth in that fearful struggle for the maintenance of free government upon this continent. His zeal and his activity in the discharge of his duties, were not confined to the Executive chamber. They extended to the camp and to the hospital, and were conspicuous in laborious and increasing efforts to promote the health, the welfare and the comfort of the soldiers, who had taken up arms in defence of their country ; and in alleviating the misery and sufferings of war. Those were dark days. They were days of gloomy apprehension and foreboding. They were days in which we scarcely expected so soon to behold and enjoy, that delicious sunshine of universal peace, which now, by the blessing of God, covers the whole land with its gracious and benign influence. They were days in which faith and patriotism were tried, in which public men were tried, and especially those public men who filled the Executive offices of the State and the Nation ; for upon them depended, in great measure, the development of the resources and the power, which were necessary to crush the public enemy, and reestablish the authority of the Constitution and the Nation.

At that momentous period of our history, when Pennsylvania was the barrier against which the fury of the rebellion was to dash itself to pieces, Governor CURTIN was entrusted with the authority and the responsibility of her Chief Magistrate. How vigorously he discharged

the grave duties which were imposed upon him is a part of the public history of the time. It is witnessed by the three hundred and sixty-two thousand soldiers sent into the service of the United States by Pennsylvania. It is witnessed by the steadfastness and fidelity with which she supported the National cause, and by the weight and patriotic ardor which she brought into the struggle.

The President of the United States has appropriately recognized the services rendered to the country by Governor CURTIN during the war, by appointing him to represent the Government of the United States at the Court of our great and august friend the Emperor of Russia, who, I am happy to say, is represented here to-night by Mr. BODISCO, the distinguished Charge d'Affairs of Russia to the United States. Long may the ancient friendship which has existed between Russia and the United States continue. It is eminently proper, under these circumstances, that Governor CURTIN, on the eve of his departure to assume the new and responsible duties which have been imposed upon him, should meet his fellow-citizens upon an occasion like the present, and receive from their own lips, this public expression of their confidence and esteem. We desire in this manner, to express to him our respect for his character, and the value we place upon his public services.

On your behalf therefore, Gentlemen, and I think I am authorized to say, on behalf of all the inhabitants of



this great city, to whom the welfare, the prosperity and the glory of our common country are dear, I welcome Governor CURTIN here to-night. We receive you, Sir, with warm and grateful hearts, and we send you abroad invoking God's blessing and protection upon your life, and praying for your continued health and happiness.

The speaker was frequently applauded, and concluded by proposing the health of

OUR DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

ANDREW GREGG CURTIN.

## SPEECH OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Governor CURTIN rose to respond, and the vast audience greeted him with deafening and protracted applause. When order was restored, he said :

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I am not insensible to the compliment of this ovation, and am deeply grateful for the warmth of your reception.

Notwithstanding your flattering encouragement, deep and conflicting emotions perplex me in rising to address you. The occasion excites the liveliest feelings of the heart; and the great measure of pride, that I am deemed worthy of such a demonstration by the people of my native State, is saddened by the thought that it is a farewell, and that I am now about to leave my friends and home, for a foreign land. No matter how much flattered by fortune, or in what position of life, it is always sad to sever the ties which bind us to our private circles, to friends who have been faithful alike in sunshine and shadow, in prosperity and adversity, and who become closer and more sacred, as time chastens the attachment to the sincere, and shortens the brief days allotted for their enjoyment. With me the feelings, excited by the surroundings in which I stand to-night, reach far beyond

the circle of individuals, grateful as my memory must ever be of them. I could not find language to express all I owe to this great city, and to our honored and mighty Commonwealth and her free people.

In the memorable struggle which associated my humble name with the imperishable honor of the State, Philadelphia was generous and steadfast in her attachment to me. Her voice was largely instrumental in making me a candidate for Governor, and throughout the six years of my service as Chief Executive, her people kindly sustained me, and no sacrifice was deemed too great to vindicate her National Government when assailed; and who can forget, who can fail to remember forever with pride, that Pennsylvania was the first and the grandest of all the States in her offerings to her Government, and the most heroic in her sufferings? When others doubted or hesitated, her faithful people were unfaltering in their fidelity, and now the satisfaction to claim American citizenship all over the world, is magnified by the title Pennsylvanian, wherever the martial virtues command homage and respect.

It was the pleasure of the people of Pennsylvania, to call me to the Executive office, just as the heavy clouds of war were gathering to burst upon our country and threaten the destruction of our Government. In my office I earnestly labored for peace; no measure of conciliation consistent with public duty was left untried, to

heal the discord which threatened the impending strife. Our State stood pre-eminent, morally and physically, in every phase of the troubles and angry passions which led to the war, in generous concessions for peace. Her voice was for peace, and while she offered no threat or menace, she was the first to declare officially, that if fraternal war must come, all her forces in men and money would be given to sustain the national life. When war was forced upon us, I accepted the great duties imposed upon me. How solemn and exacting those duties were—how ceaseless, how exhausting at all times, how intricate and perilous, not to a man, but to a country, but few can ever know.

To superintend the organization of three hundred and sixty thousand troops furnished the National Government, was a task of no common magnitude; and when it is considered, that to the calamities of war, must be added the perils of discord and turbulence in our midst, the dangers of invasion from year to year, the devastation committed by the enemy on our own borders, and the dark days of gloom which followed each succeeding sacrifice of life, I need not say that the position was one, whose honors were won with incalculable care and toil; nor did the duties end with defending our State, preserving its internal quiet, and filling its quota of troops. It was then, that the most arduous duties began. More than a hundred thousand families in our State, were represented in

the gallant armies of the Republic: and the appeals of affection for the sick and the wounded and the long absent, told the stories of anxious solicitude to the Executive—the only power that could serve them. The General Government was charged with the preservation of the life of the Republic. It had to accept war as it is—pitiless, relentless, and deaf, to the just claim of a volunteer soldiery. It was unable to give adequate care to the sick and the wounded, or to appropriate the rites of Christian burial to the dead. It could not minister to the bereaved homes and sustain the widow and the fatherless. It did all, and even more, than any nation ever did for its defenders; but upon the State Executive devolved the sacred obligation, of giving the silver lining to the cloud, which hung like a dead pall over our homes. I am proud to-night to say, that Pennsylvania was the first State to approach the stature of justice, in vindicating the claims of the soldiers who preserved our inheritance of civil and religious liberty. I say approach, for we are still far short of full justice to the disabled, to the sick, and the bereaved of the war. We see our maimed and haggard heroes, mendicants upon our streets. Some are inmates of our almshouses and our poorhouses; and while some are indebted to the voluntary contributions of the benevolent, you have been pained even for Pennsylvania, whose achievements were so brilliant in preserving the unity of our Government.

We all feel proud that Pennsylvania, in the exercise of heaven-directed benevolence and charity, has gathered together the helpless and destitute orphans of the war, and made them the children of the Commonwealth. The disabled soldiers of the war, should be alike strangers to want. It is true the National Government has done much for them. Lands have been purchased and buildings erected; but provision has not been made for all of that class of our citizens, and I sincerely trust, that positive demand will be made by the people of the State, at the next session of the Legislature, for liberal measures to be enacted for their support. Let it be part of the proud history of this great State, that, accepting the war as a necessity, she gave to it freely her best blood, and that now, the orphan made destitute by the war, is provided for and educated, and that the maimed and sick man is maintained and made comfortable, not as a pauper, but as a soldier of the Republic—that she at least, to her glory and honor, is just to the living and the dead.

Pennsylvania was the first to send her humane representatives, to every camp where her soldiers were to be found; the first to give them her own flag, to charge them with the honor of the State; the first to furnish systematic aid and kind ministrations to the sick and wounded; the first to send her agent to the National Capital, as the advocate of the soldier in every hour of need, and the first to find the means for the humblest in the land, to devote

the last sad appeals of affection, and to bury their martyred dead, at home amid their kindred. In these efforts, to inspire our brethren in the field, and to soften the sorrows of war among the people, our sister States generally, either emulated the example of Pennsylvania, or accomplished the like results, by means of a kindred character. I rejoice that her noble deeds have gladdened so many hearts, and made so much atonement to the innumerable host, upon whom fell the earliest sacrifices of her country. It pleased Providence, to so direct this great people in their heroic struggles to maintain their free government, that the war culminated in Pennsylvania, and within her borders, on the historic field of Gettysburg, the blood of the people of eighteen States sunk into her soil, and it seemed as if the red covenant there made, was to seal the unity of the States, for ours and for generations yet to come.

I am surrounded to-night, by men who know full well, with what alacrity the people of the State, responded to the call of the Executive for domestic protection, and it is part of the history of this State, that eighty-seven thousand of her people were armed and organized to resist the invasion of that and the previous year, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that the President of the United States, and the generals in command of the national armies, freely acknowledged the value of such service, and gave expression to their thanks in words



warmed by gratitude. I could not, if I would, forget on this occasion, to remind you and congratulate you, on the willing support and the liberal offerings made by the people at home, for the comfort of the soldiers in the field, not only through the instrumentality of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, but with the voluntary contributions of all classes of our people, in which the rich and the poor exhibited a patriotic rivalry ; and we must ever hold in pride, the ministrations of the pious, benevolent, and good women of the State.

It is true, my friends, that I go abroad charged with a high commission from my Government, given to me voluntarily by the President, for what the people of the State did when the Nation was in agony and distress, and that I go accredited to a government, that has ever been friendly to us. It is somewhat anomalous, that the freest and strongest government in the New World, should have maintained the most amicable relations, with the most absolute monarchy and the strongest government of the Old World. America and Russia have never had an interruption of their friendly relations. It is my earnest prayer, that during my residence at the Court of the Autocrat of all the Russias, nothing will occur to break these relations. It will certainly not occur by any act of mine. It is a subject of congratulation, that our country is restored to peace, and that the war is over ; and I do sincerely trust that it will please Providence to



answer the earnest prayer of our President to "Let us have peace."

When I return to you, I hope I may find this a nation of homogenous people, with all the bitterness of angry feeling, which caused the war and all its vicissitudes, forgotten, and that we may be in the enjoyment of that fraternal feeling, which alone can make a nation great and respected, and a people happy and prosperous. The war has left its impress upon our institutions. The great and discordant element has been obliterated forever, and the lessons of the struggle will soon make us a nation of freemen, indeed; and here, at least, virtue will meet its reward, where all humanity is raised to a common level.

The President of the United States, whose peerless services in the field to preserve the Government, give such a brilliant guarantee of his ability to guide her destinies, should be sustained with the confidence and willing support of all the people, thus strengthening him in his high office. Believing as we all do, in the purity of his purposes, in his lofty patriotism, and unspotted integrity, we can confidently predict that his civic career, will adorn and illustrate the glories of his achievements in the field.

He knows full well how much the war magnified the power, developed the great resources, and enhanced the respect for the nation abroad, and that its vast sacrifices have raised to living light, the fundamental principles of liberty, first declared to the world by its fathers in this

classic city. When our history is truly written, future generations will be amazed at the story of what we did to preserve liberty and elevate humanity. I will be pardoned for saying so much of the war. I could not part from the people of Pennsylvania, without speaking of that important and eventful period of our history with which, through their partiality, I was so largely identified.

With the ardent prayer, that our Government may remain an everlasting unit, and that this great Commonwealth may maintain her lofty position in the sisterhood of States, I bid you farewell; and as the hard word falls from my lips, I add my thanks to the people of Philadelphia, to the people of the whole State, for their unvarying kindness, their unfaltering support, and for the thousand evidences of affection tendered me at this parting moment.

During the delivery of the address he was repeatedly interrupted, and several times the entire audience rose and greeted him with cheers.

The next sentiment proposed was—

THE PRESIDENT.

The toast was received with tumultuous applause, and Hon. JOHN SCOTT was also welcomed with hearty approbation when he rose to respond.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SCOTT.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The response which your hearts have already given to the sentiment, "The President of the United States," admonishes me that any reply I can give in words, will be weak indeed, in comparison with that which is given by the hearts of the American people.

Associating as we all do, the incumbent, with the office to which this sentiment is offered, the admonition comes suggestively, that few words will be appropriate in responding to it. Let these few be prompted by the scene, the circumstances, and the sentiment.

We are assembled in the city and State founded by Penn, the apostle of peace; surrounded by citizens of that Commonwealth, coming from the counties which stretch from the lake to the Delaware, and representing all branches of industry. Commerce, agriculture, manufactures, the arts, learning, the highways which traverse our valleys and climb our mountains, and carry the products of farm and forest, and mine and forge, all are here present by their representatives, in honor of a citizen, who stood for six of the most perilous and eventful years of our history, at the helm of our State government, and who now goes abroad the representative of the nation at

one of the most powerful courts of Europe. Thus assembled we receive with enthusiasm the toast, "The President of the United States."

May I not, under these circumstances, advert for a moment, to how nearly the principles of Penn find their realization in the existing state of things under this President, and how nearly the man of peace and the leader of armies, unite in expressing the same devotion to popular government?

William Penn, claiming liberty of conscience to worship God, was drawn by natural sympathy to Algernon Sidney, the advocate of republicanism. The Quaker found it in his conscience not only to go to the hustings, but to advocate his friend's election to Parliament. The ejection of the republican from his seat by royal influence, sent the Quaker to America: coming, as he said, "to bear witness to the world that there is in human nature virtue sufficient for self-government." He came, announcing "that every man should have liberty of conscience and a fair share of political power;" that "every Christian man of twenty-one years, unstained by crime, should be eligible to elect, or be elected, a member of the Colonial Parliament."

Fixing no unbending details, he established a frame of government essentially democratic in its basis, and left time and events to mould it in accordance with the popular will.

Is it not a coincidence, that assembled as we are to-night in the Commonwealth thus founded, after the lapse of almost two centuries since the expression of these sentiments, and in honor of an ex-Governor of the State, the President of the United States, although a man of few words, is one who has uttered these words: "New political issues not foreseen are constantly arising, the views of the public on all subjects are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will, and always shall."

And when assuming the duties of his high office he again said, "I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people." "The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution."

The will of the people, expressed by impartial suffrage, was the fundamental principle of the government proposed by Penn. It prescribes the policy of the Government, administered to-day by the President of the United States.

Of the President, what further need I say? If mine

were the disposition to offer, it is not his to relish adulation. The deeds of his past life are the best guarantee of the success of his policy, both domestic and foreign.

There are landmarks of the war against which the waves of rebellion broke, and from which the increasing tide of debt rolled back.

Donaldson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Petersburg, and Appomattox, were at once the graves of treason and the barriers of debt. These landmarks of the war will have their counterparts, in his civil administration of that government whose life was preserved by the valor of the armies which he led.

The wholesome sentiment of his inaugural, "that no repudiator of one farthing of our national debt shall be trusted in public place," was fully followed by an enactment, declaring the sacredness alike of the national honor and the national debt. This, coupled with an unyielding determination that the revenues shall be honestly assessed, collected, and paid into the Treasury, and with that legislation which Pennsylvania will surely demand, and which a sound national policy requires to encourage our industries, will, as the successive periods of his administration elapse, just as certainly mark the reduction of the national debt and the increase of national prosperity, as his victories in the field marked the decay of the treason of caste, and the strength of the Government of the people.

And this man of the people is a safe custodian of the nation's honor in her relations with other governments. His qualities command the confidence of the American people, and their confidence is more to be desired than their admiration. The prowess and glory of the chieftain, the brilliancy of genius, the learning of the scholar, the eloquence of the orator, the wisdom of the statesman, if all combined in one man, would not of themselves secure that unwavering trust, which the whole people this day repose, in the clear head and resolute purpose of an honest man.

And to such a man, is committed the guidance of our public affairs. Do we distrust the result of the feeling manifest in England, over the questions which to-day exist, and which recent events have brought prominently before the world? Wherefore? why this excitement? Is it because we have rejected the Johnson-Clarendon treaty—a treaty simply providing for the adjustment of the claims of Englishmen against the United States, and of citizens of the United States against England? Have British subjects claims, to enforce which, their government proposes to make war upon us? Nobody dreams of that. Has Mr. Sumner said, did the Senate say, has the Administration said, does anybody say, that our Government proposes to make war upon Great Britain to enforce the claims of our citizens, or the claims of our Government? Nothing of the kind. Mr. Sumner



has simply stated the case which we could make out, and the demand which, upon that case, we might in justice make against England. He did not say, the Senate did not say, we would make it, and stand upon it, in all its length and breadth, and declare war if it was not acceded to. So far from it, the next act after the rejection of the treaty was to send a minister to the Court of St. James. That Court does not reject him, the English people do not receive him in a hostile spirit, or even coldly. Why then talk of war? We believe we are in the right upon the question of international law, and we can afford to stand upon the right, to satisfy our own citizens, and leave time and events and sober reason to vindicate principle. Can England afford to await time and events, with her own exposition of international law to be quoted against her? The answer is for her. Our interests are safe in the hands of a ruler who asks for peace, who shrinks not from war if it must come; whose *honesty* prompts him to render and demand justice, and begets that fearlessness which will prevent the encroachments of wrong.

But I am forgetting my promise. Words are multiplying and I must check myself.

Our ministers all go hence, bearing the olive branch. We send no messengers of discord abroad. We are pursuing the arts of peace at home. We seek to draw closer the ties which bind man to his fellow, and nation



to nation. We throw wide open upon each shore of the continent the gates of access to all the world, and through them all the world is pouring in upon us a flood of nations and tribes and tongues and peoples, so that ere long, a war with us would be a civil war of the world, for we could have war with no nation in which some of our citizens would not fight their own blood.

But we want no war. We have in the opening months of this President's administration, through the bounty of the Government and the energy of our people, completed a highway which spans the continent with the iron rail, and over it to-day are speeding the messengers of "Peace on earth and good-will to men." We have done more than the Persian monarch who vainly cast his iron links into the sea to still the waves that he might build a way across it. Casting the iron rail into the wave of the Atlantic, it stretches across plain, and river, and prairie, and mountain, until it again meets the salt tide of the Pacific, and binds in a tie of peace and concord, and brings into close communion the communities whose very distance would have increased estrangements, and swelled trifles into the wild waves of passion. May our prayers and efforts, ever tend to draw closer together, the ties which should bind us as a nation; so that, from year to year, as our people gather together in social and political life throughout all this land, East, West, North, and South, the time may never come when there shall not

be a hearty response to the sentiment, "The President of the United States."

The band played a hymn of praise and thanksgiving.

The next toast proposed was—

RUSSIA.

Count BODISCO, the Russian Minister, rose to respond, and the entire audience rose to their feet and greeted him with three cheers for Russia.

SPEECH OF COUNT BODISCO.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

Honored by your invitation to attend this magnificent banquet, extended as a farewell compliment to your distinguished fellow-citizen, the newly-appointed Minister of the United States to the Court of St. Petersburg, I have accepted your kind summons, but with feelings of deep emotion, which calls upon me to respond to the kind sentiment in honor of my sovereign. For me to attempt to make a speech would be a rash act in this vast assemblage, for I do not possess the oratorical powers for which you Americans are so justly noted.

You will, therefore, permit me, gentlemen, to confine myself to a few remarks, which I think will be in harmony with the object that you have proposed in gathering around this board. The relations between the United States and Russia, I am happy to say, and to corroborate the statement of Governor CURTIN, have from their very infancy up to the present time, been characterized by mutual friendship and good-will. I trust that this happy condition of things may endure forever.

One of your most prominent public men, has been selected to represent this country at the imperial court, and he is on the eve of proceeding to Russia. He has alluded, in most touching and eloquent language, to the

emotions that are conflicting in his bosom upon leaving his native land; but I can assure him, as a stranger in Russia, the very moment he steps upon Russian soil, he will meet with and be surrounded by friends, that are the friends of the American people. His reputation, merited as a statesman, precedes him to my country, for he is remembered there for the energy and ability and patriotism, which he displayed as Governor of the Keystone State of this Republic—of Pennsylvania—through that eventful struggle.

The sentiments which were prevalent in Russia at that time, were in favor of the maintenance of the Federal Union and the speedy return of peace. Those sentiments, gentlemen, are too well known for me to dilate upon at this moment, but in order that it may be properly understood and shown to have grown in strength, I have on this occasion to read to you a translation of a despatch from Prince Gorstchakoff, which it has been my duty to communicate to the Secretary of State. This despatch contains words, which prove my statement, to the Chief Magistrate of this nation as well as to the American people, and in reading them I think I am acting in conformity with the intentions and wishes of the author.

They are to this effect:

TO COUNT BODISCO,

CHARGE DE AFFAIRES :

SIR :—The sympathies of our august Sovereign towards the American people, and for their destinies, are too active and too sincere, to permit his Majesty, not once again to experience the desire to express them, on the advent of General Grant to the Presidency of the Federal Union. By order of the Emperor, you are instructed to become the interpreter of these sentiments near the President. The services which General Grant has rendered to his country under such circumstances, warrants auspicious auguries of the future and of the great work to which he had the glory to contribute in a manner so efficient.

This work of pacification and of national prosperity has not met with, and will not anywhere meet with, more cordial and more steadfast sympathies than in Russia.

NICHOLAS II.,  
*Czar of Russia.*

In conclusion, I hope Mr. CURTIN's mission will be a labor of love, and be productive of results mutually beneficial to the principal interests of both the countries so closely allied. I wish him a prosperous journey, and can assure him that, notwithstanding the coldness of our climate, the heart of every Russian is warm.

When Minister BODISCO read his instructions from the Russian Government to congratulate President GRANT on his election, and assure him of the continued interest of Russia in the prosperity of the United States, the sentiments of the Czar were responded to with the loudest enthusiasm.

The President next proposed—

THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SPEECH OF HON. F. JORDAN.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Much has been said here this evening about the grave and responsible duties of Governor ; and of the great services that were rendered the country and the world, by the patriotism and prowess of our citizen-soldiers, in our recent struggle for national life. Since the war, all our meetings, for whatever purpose, seem involuntarily to assume a military, or quasi-military character ; and those who conduct them claim the right, at any time, to make requisition on any man, for anything. Hence it is, I presume, that I have been called upon, thus unexpectedly, to respond to this toast.

I early learned, in the military service, that the very first duty of a soldier, is to obey the orders of his superiors, asking no questions ; and though he may not always be able to do all expected of him, he can do his best, and neither saints or angels can do any more.

I have had my heart warmed within me, here to-night, by eloquent and patriotic sentiments, from judges, statesmen, governors, senators, and I much regret "The Governor of Pennsylvania," has not such a spokesman here to respond for him. I am very sure, however, he has many friends here, who have the heart to speak for him, although they may lack much of the eloquence and

ability of those who have already addressed you. I am associated with him as an humble member of the State administration, and I am proud of the fact. Dare I ask a Pennsylvania audience, who is JOHN W. GEARY? Among all the brilliant victories mentioned here this evening, among all the military glories of the last eight years, he has always been found "keeping step to the music of the Union," and marching straight forward in the pathway of duty, under the flag of his country. When the sanguinary battles of Cedar Mountain and Chancellorsville were fought, he was there, and shed his blood on those illustrious fields. When the rebellion had its backbone broken, at the ever memorable and glorious field of Gettysburg, JOHN W. GEARY was there; and his name and fame will be honorably associated with it until Round Top and Culp's Hill shall perish in the final conflagration of all things. In the bloody night struggle of Wauhatchie, he offered up his first-born son on the altar of his country. When Lookout Mountain, reared its horrid front and giant form, as an impassable obstruction in the pathway of our triumphs, and when all attempts to flank it had been bloodily repulsed, and its capture by assault became a necessity, "Fighting Joe Hooker," from our vast patriot army, selected JOHN W. GEARY, as the man to lead the desperate charge. The bristling mountain was scaled, its fortifications were stormed, and the enemies of our country were slain or



captured, away up in the clouds, and the remnant fled in terror, as if pursued by the destroying angel. When Sherman, made his grand march to the sea, JOHN W. GEARY, at the head of his legions, marched with him. But why enumerate further. He has during the whole war, and at all times, done his duty. He has imperilled his life, he has shed his blood, he has offered up his first-born in the cause of his country; and he wears on the front of his manly form, and must wear to his grave, the battle-scars inflicted by the enemies of liberty. Surely, the name and fame of such a man are precious; and the memory of them must ever find a place in the hearts and affections of the people of our State and country, until patriotism itself is dead, until our battle-fields are forgotten, and until history and traditions shall perish from the recollections of men.

The people of this great Commonwealth, in patriotic appreciation of these services, elected him Governor. Of his civil administration, this is, perhaps, not the place, nor I the person to speak, because of the official relations I sustain. I will say, however, you have an administration which endeavors to do its duty. How far that endeavor has been successful, is not for me to say. In the nature of things, and like its long line of "illustrious predecessors," it must make its own record, and by that record must stand or fall. The antecedents of the Executive have inspired confidence; and I know

of no official act, or decision, not consistent with his past life. Let not final judgment be passed, until the record is fully made up. "Let not him that putteth on his armor, boast as him that taketh it off." Happy will it be for all concerned, if, when our short period of public service shall have ended, fair ladies, and patriotic, intelligent, and liberty-loving men, can rally around the retiring public servant, as we do here to-night around the man whom we are convened to honor, with our mouths and our hearts full of the exclamation: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

I would not, Mr. Chairman, and fellow-citizens, whilst responding to this toast, ignore the occasion which has brought us together. We are here to do honor to the guest of the evening. We rejoice that President Grant, in his patriotism and wisdom, has given to our State, and our distinguished fellow-citizen, this mark of his confidence and regard. All men will recognize it as well deserved, because of patriotic and faithful service to our State and country, in the hour of their greatest peril. We are here to ratify and endorse this selection; and we send him abroad as our representative to the greatest of nations in the European world; and bid him God-speed on his mission of peace and good will. We bear in mind too, that it was Russia which stood by us with a warm and honest sympathy, from first to last, during all the dark days of our recent trials. Under the guise of a

pretended neutrality, no pirates ever departed from her ports to destroy our commerce, or paralyze the uplifted arm of our power. Although her form of government is known in history as an absolute monarchy, it is a model of its kind, and in its administration; and is presided over by a patriotic, wise, and large-hearted monarch, who, out of an intelligent and unselfish regard for the rights and liberties of man, voluntarily relinquished much of his hereditary power, and gave to the world the illustrious example of universal emancipation. I rejoice to-night that we are here assembled to bring up the recollections of these great and happy events. I congratulate you all, that we live in this intelligent and progressive age of the world, when Empires and Republics can agree upon and acknowledge, the great, essential, and inalienable rights of man.

Let our Minister go abroad in the plenitude of the power and greatness of the country he represents, in the spirit of the age in which we live, and as the faithful exponent of the nation whose honor has been placed in his hands. Let him proclaim to Russia, how grandly we have followed and improved upon her noble precedent of liberty. Let him strive to cement a lasting friendship, and a perpetual peace; and to cultivate a more intelligent liberality among the nations of the earth, and a more just regard for the rights of individual man.

With hearty thanks to all for respectful attention, I will trespass no further upon the rights of those whose names are on the programme, and who are expected to follow me.

The next sentiment proposed was—

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The President then said: There is here to-night, Gentlemen, a distinguished citizen of the great State of New York—a citizen whose name, has on more occasions than one, sent an electric thrill through the civilized world—Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD; and I call upon him to answer to the toast—"The State of New York."

SPEECH OF CYRUS W. FIELD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I came here to pay my respects to your distinguished guest, and to listen to the many eloquent speeches which I was sure I should hear on this interesting occasion, and I regret more than words can express, that my official duties deprive me of the pleasure of speaking to you. You are aware that I am connected with an enterprise in which it is my duty to receive the thoughts, the desires, and the wishes of persons on both sides of the Atlantic, and to see that these are transmitted; but on no account to divulge one word. I am sure there is no lady or gentleman in this assemblage that would wish I should break this wise rule commanding silence, and I shall not.

The next sentiment proposed was—

PENNSYLVANIA.

## SPEECH OF HON. JAMES POLLOCK.

MR. CHAIRMAN:

The lateness of the hour admonishes to brevity. Pennsylvanians are usually prompt, and promptness includes brevity. In responding to the sentiment proposed, I desire to practice that Pennsylvania virtue. What can I say for our good old Commonwealth? Her history, which is her eulogy, has been oft repeated to-night, in language more eloquent than I can utter. Her history is that of our common country, at least so identified with it as to be inseparable. Upon every page we see Pennsylvania in the fulness of her patriotism, and the grandeur of her virtue. The motto inscribed upon her coat of arms, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence," at once announces and illustrates her true position and character. First in the assertion and defence of the great and essential principles of civil and religious liberty—identified with all that was noble and self-sacrificing in the great first struggle for American freedom and nationality—true to treaty, covenant and law—alike faithful to the Indian and the white man—by industry and energy developing her material wealth and greatness—by her schools and colleges making her citizens men, and developing their moral and intellectual strength, she has furnished an example of high virtue and honorable success

to her sister States : and one that the crowned heads of Europe, in the government of their empires, would do well to imitate.

Ought I to speak of, or for Pennsylvania now, and in this presence? New York has been silent. My honored friend, her representative, (CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,) who sits by my side, "who with the lightning talks," and talks by lightning—with the invisible yet invincible energy of the electric forces at his command, flashing thought through ocean depths from continent to continent, binding empires and nations together in peace and brotherhood, he has been silent on this occasion, and has broken that silence, only to say, that the law of the telegraph forbids the revelation of its despatches—a law, the breach of which, at this time, would have been more honored than its observance. But thought will speak and be heard. Achievement, grand in its conception and results, has a voice that the world can hear; and although you, Sir, (to Mr. FIELD,) have not spoken long to us, in this audience, we have heard the voice of your magic and magnetic wire speaking to the world, and telling the hour and power of progress—of liberty and manhood meeting together—of the coming day when nations will hold high jubilee, and proclaim "Peace and good will to men." Sir, the progress of the hour is the voice of destiny—the voice of an all-wise Ruler marshalling the forces of universal humanity for conquest and



victory. The march of science and wondrous achievement, of skill and art, of knowledge, truth and virtue, is but the march of empires to greatness—the world to freedom—humanity to God.

I rejoice that Pennsylvania is true to the progress of the hour; that her citizens feel and know its inspiration; that our State and nation will not blush when my friend—the honored guest of the evening, Minister CURTIN, stands in the presence of the Czar of Russia, amid the envoys of other nations, the representative of liberty and law, of recognized manhood, made and marked by American liberty and progress. He may proudly stand among the representatives of thrones, because he is a man, a freeman, the representative and portion of a sovereignty greater than kings, more powerful than dynasties.

My relations, personal and official, in days gone by, to our new Minister, add to my pleasure on this occasion. I know, that in the spirit of true devotion to his country, he will represent her interests and her honor in the Court to which he is accredited. Our firm friend, the Emperor of the Russias, will learn from him, what perchance he already fully knows, that his sympathies for us, and our endangered country, in the hour of our trouble, the hour of a nation's struggle for a nation's life, will ever be appreciated and remembered, by a free and grateful people.

Go, then, my honored friend, on your mission of peace. Bear with you our best wishes for your safety and success. Remember, when in the presence of kings and nobles of other lands, that you are an American citizen, an honor equal to a crown; and whilst honoring all in authority, honor your country by a true life and manhood. She is worthy the heart's warmest affection—the life's truest devotion.

The next toast was—

THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN LEADERS OF 1860.

## SPEECH OF HON. A. K. M'CLURE.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I rise with mingled feelings of pride and embarrassment, to respond to the sentiment recalling us to the Young Republican Leaders of 1860. It is no common task to assume to speak for the many able, ardent, and fearless young men, who were so conspicuous in that great political revolution; but to have a name, however humble, in that brilliant phalanx of freedom's votaries, is to have achieved something, at least, in man's bravest struggle for mankind.

In that memorable conflict, Pennsylvania was the battle-ground of the Republic. Her voice was to be potential, her verdict decisive, in moulding the solemn demand of the nation, that bondage must be exceptional in the policy of the Government. Many of our oldest and ablest statesmen, and many also of our ripest and most respected citizens, were unequal to the occasion. It had brought new duties, as new occasions ever do, and the landmarks of our fathers, sacred to the compromises of the past, were deemed equally sacred in pointing to perpetual compromise with a wrong that had grown to colossal power, and finally aimed to subvert the very genius of our free institutions.

It was such an occasion that called the young men

upon the theatre of political action. They quickened the impulses of the Republican National Convention, and gave victory to the banner of Abraham Lincoln. They had organized early in Pennsylvania, and had chosen their chieftain. They had much to contend with, their bold, aggressive policy, made the timid fall by the wayside, and venerable leaders, averse to progress, bowed reluctantly to the command of earnest men. Mean ambition, with its mean exactions, confronted them, and sought to destroy what it could not pervert to ignoble ends; but the people, patriotic in their purpose, and devoted to their convictions, struggled for the disenthralment of a continent.

The selection of a standard-bearer was made, with a just appreciation of the perils to be encountered and the qualities essential to success. The young men of the State rallied, and infused a strange enthusiasm in the primary contests of the party. Here and there, local preferences and local importunities outweighed the general issue, and now and then, political strategy was successful at the cost of the popular will; but at last the great heart of Philadelphia gave utterance to the hopes and affections of her people, and named as our leader, our distinguished guest, ANDREW G. CURTIN. The wisdom of that choice is now more than vindicated, alike by the thrilling history of the past and by the vast concourse of people before us, whose plaudits grow deafening at the

mention of his name. He accepted his high trust from the convention, and his matchless eloquence called the people to the new duties the grave issues imposed upon them. It was a fairly fought battle, and our cause and its champion triumphed, without a stain to dim the lustre of our victory. Rhode Island had opened the national campaign with disaster, and Philadelphia had faltered in May. The August elections sent no words of cheer to strengthen our hopes in this commanding citadel of political power. The second Tuesday of October was the day of destiny, and its mandate had to be fashioned by tireless energy in educating the people to comprehend the danger which threatened our national unity. With a heroism and ability peculiar to himself, our leader struggled for the right, and he brought back our banner from the desperate conflict with victory streaming upon its folds. He was chosen Governor by over 32,000, and the national contest was ended. The verdict of that day made ABRAHAM LINCOLN President, and redeemed a nation of 30,000,000 from the thralldom of the oppressor.

Causeless war came with its boundless desolation. Our new State Executive exhausted every measure of conciliation, consistent with patriotism, but the arbitrament of the sword was presented as the only tribunal whose judgment treason would obey. He called upon his people to maintain their Government, and how nobly

they responded is attested by the bereavements that still shadow every household. Their blood crimsoned almost every battle-field of the war, and their graves ridged the hill-sides of every rebellious State. Faithful as was their devotion to the cause for which they offered their lives, they were quickened in their zeal by a common inspiration. Disaster at times chilled the ardor of our most heroic men ; disease thinned the ranks and weakened the hearts of our defenders ; hope was often almost veiled in despair as our armies were unable to give battle for want of recruits, and there was wide-spread grief at home and in the camp for fallen loved ones. But in the sorest trials there was with all the grateful assurance that one, highest in power in the Commonwealth, was ever the "Soldier's Friend." It was no clap-trap title—no cunning invention of the politician—it was the creation of the mess, of the hospital, of the sorrowing around the untimely dead. Under his administration, our State was made conspicuous for its beneficent care of our soldiers, and its agents were the first at the Capital, and on the field in the mission of mercy. Philanthropic men were his representatives wherever the bivouac of the Pennsylvania warrior was found. Their wants were supplied ; their communication with friends and home facilitated, and their wrongs were redressed. When disease or wounds laid them low, there were kind hearts and tender hands to minister to them. When the golden

bowl was broken, the patriotic dead were brought back to sleep in honor with their kindred; and the fatherless—the orphans of the Republic—were made the accepted charge of the State. With our people, wherever there has been sacrifice upon the altar of our common country, there the name of ANDREW G. CURTIN is lisped with reverence and affection.

He was one of the few men of the nation who appreciated the power and magnitude of the rebellion, and the prompt march of the Pennsylvania Reserves, to save the National Capital when defeat appalled the country, was a testimonial to his wisdom as conspicuous as their gallantry has made it memorable. The first call upon the State was answered by a general uprising of the people. Our quota was promptly filled, and there were thousands to spare. Major-General Patterson, commanding in Pennsylvania, made a requisition for 25,000 three years' men, and they were being rapidly organized when the national authorities revoked the order, denied the commander's authority, and refused to accept the troops, because not needed. Our State was threatened and defenceless, and the Reserve Corps was authorized after a painful and desperate struggle with united imbecility and infidelity. It has made its own proud record, and deeply baptized it in its richest blood.

Before the close of his official term his shattered health gave painful admonition of the necessity for his retire-



ment. I bore to him from President LINCOLN, an autograph letter tendering him a position of the highest honor abroad. It was accepted in good faith, and eyes brightened around his hearth at the promise of prolonged life and relief from harassing public cares. His declination was publicly given, but there was one tribunal that would not entertain it. It was the high tribunal of the people. They answered by a positive demand that he should again become their standard-bearer. He was not without accusers. There were those who hated him because the people loved him, but they rendered the State a service by making his acceptance of a renomination an imperious duty to himself. I saw the final decision made, and few can ever know the profound reluctance with which it was given. He was prostrated by disease, and bowed by incessant physical and mental toil, and it involved the surrender of the hope of health, and probably life itself. And his enemies called this ambition! The contest was not one of promise. Nearly 100,000 soldiers were disfranchised, and faction, tireless as it was malignant, was confident of his discomfiture. But the people fought his battle. His cause was their cause, and they made even his enemies laborers for his success. The soldiers were voiceless, but not powerless in the struggle. From every camp came earnest appeals to fathers, brothers, and friends, to forget party obligations, and sustain him who was ever mindful of the

heroes he had given to the nation. Silent and unseen, but felt in almost every home, were the efforts of the gallant warriors for their benefactor, and they gave him more than thrice the 15,000 by which he triumphed.

For months after the contest he was unable to discharge his official duties, but dangers thickened around our flag, and he felt that he must not abandon his high trust. Our armies were reduced, and could not follow up the victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and the monster of disorder ruled in portions of the North. He gave days and nights of exhausting, painful labor, when he could labor at all, to fill the broken ranks and sustain them in their sacrifices, until victory closed the bloody drama of rebellion. Our triumphant soldiers were welcomed back by the Executive to the enjoyment of the nationality they had so nobly preserved; but he was compelled to leave them in their rejoicing, to seek health and rest in a foreign clime. There are those present to-night who bade him farewell in this city with emotions they illy concealed, and apprehensions they dared not to express. Many devoted hearts would that day have leaped with joy could this night have been anticipated, with our distinguished guest restored in health, and wearing the highest honors accorded to the State. A merciful Providence preserved him for riper usefulness and greener laurels. He returned still an invalid, and was met with a semi-official tender of a foreign appoint-

ment. The President and Congress were not then in positive antagonism. The era of vetoes had not yet dawned, and many of our most trusted leaders had faith in the fidelity of the National Executive. The position tendered him promised ease, honor, and the greater boon of health, and many appeals were made to him to trust to the history he had written for his State by patriotic deeds, to vindicate his acceptance of it. I recognize valued friends in our midst who were consulted, and with one accord, concurred with him in the conviction that he could not become the recipient of official favor from Andrew Johnson. He could sacrifice everything but the consistency of a record that is interwoven with the brightest annals of the Commonwealth, and he served his official term to its close, and retired honored and beloved by the people he had so faithfully represented. Since then they have had no great honors to bestow that were not their honest offering to ANDREW G. CURTIN. With great unanimity they asked his nomination for the second office of the National Government, and the President has paid a voluntary and just tribute to their wishes by selecting him as the representative of the Republic to the most friendly, and one of the most powerful nations of the Old World. He was appointed without solicitation, and received the prompt approval of the Senate. True, he was assailed, but popular reprobation shamed the tongue that assailed him into a

denial of its own infirmities, He is now about to depart to accept his new duties, and we are here to testify our appreciation of the distinction conferred upon our State. With grateful pride for his honors, mingled with regrets that he goes out from amongst us, this people bid him a sincere farewell; and earnest will be the prayers, and rich the blessings which will go with him to the great capital of the North.

Nine years ago the young Republicans of Pennsylvania made him their chieftain, and since then he has had no rival in their confidence and love. Through evil and good report, whether in power or sceptreless, with them "where sits MacDonald, there is the head of the table." Others have brightened and faded, have climbed and fallen, but his name and his record have inspired the earnest men in every conflict. The retrospect of their achievements covers less than a decade. They have had perpetual battle. Whoever gathered the laurels of their victories—whether worthily conferred, or won in dishonor and worn in shame—it was their task to complete the work they had so bravely begun. They have fought the great fight, until the full fruition of the country's sacrifices in war is realized, in the sublimest fabric of human government ever reared by man, or blessed by heaven. It was a mighty struggle, and priceless were the offerings on the altar of freedom. By scores of thousands we count our dead, our maimed, our

widowed, and our fatherless; and among those who enjoy with us the blessings for which our martyrs died, how sadly eyes are dimmed, how deeply brows are furrowed, how locks are silvered, and strong forms bowed by the crucible of a nation's redemption. Sooner for some, later for others, and not long hence for all, we shall surrender our now unstained inheritance to those who will preserve, in growing power and grandeur, our perfected Liberty and Justice for future generations. There will be noble names recorded with noble deeds, to inspire those who come after us with the highest devotion to free institutions; and even the humble and forgotten in the pages of man's most illustrious annals, have the proud reward that they filled the measure of their duty in maintaining, "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The next sentiment proposed was—

PHILADELPHIA.

## SPEECH OF JOHN PRICE WETHERILL.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I notice by the printed programme, that the Mayor of the City was very properly selected to respond to the sentiment just proposed, but on account of his unavoidable absence, I have been called upon to act in his stead. This was unexpected to me; therefore I hope you will understand, that the brief remarks I am about to make have been hastily thrown together, and are not as fitting as they should be, either for the theme or the occasion; and when I remember, that I speak for Philadelphia to-night, to an audience composed of her representative men, who are here to do honor to one, whose past acts are held by them in grateful remembrance, I feel that no words of mine concerning the success, the prosperity, the past record, or the future prospects of our City can add anything to what is already so well known, and so fully understood by those who are here assembled. When, therefore, I allude to this City as the second City in the Union, that here Liberty was cradled, that here the political institutions of the country were first formed, I rejoice to know that the merchants of this City, so largely represented here this evening, with a reputation unsurpassed for their integrity and their fair dealing, have by their enterprise done so much to make

this City what it is. When I remember what our manufacturers and skilled mechanics have done, using the superior advantages so largely possessed by them, through their activity, their energy and zeal, they too have contributed their full share to make this City, in its varied and diversified industries, the largest manufacturing City in the land. When I reflect upon all the advantages which as a City we enjoy, and of all that has been done by the great interests to which I have alluded, to place our City in the prominent position she now occupies, I assure you, I cannot but esteem it an honor to respond to the sentiment you have just proposed; yet in doing so, I do not forget that in thus alluding to these advantages, and to the results which their proper use has secured to us, and the benefits derived therefrom, I speak upon a subject with which you are all familiar. My reason, however, for thus presenting them is this:—We to-night offer this ovation to one of Pennsylvania's most deserving sons, the leading men engaged in the pursuits to which I have referred are present with us, and as such, honor our distinguished guest, who through his past acts has done so much for this City and State. They are here on the eve of his departure upon his important mission, to bid him farewell, to wish him a prosperous voyage, to hope that his mission may be crowned with success,



and to promise him, on his return to his native land, a warm and heartfelt welcome.

Allusion has been made to-night, in words of glowing eloquence, to the glorious record made by the brave men of Pennsylvania during the rebellion, to the number of soldiers she sent to the front, to their gallant bearing, to their heroic deeds. I rejoice to know that of that number Philadelphia sent her full proportion, and that the gallantry and heroism of her soldiers added largely to the bright record of Pennsylvania's history. In that trying hour, when the future was dark, when hearts were sad and hope seemed to fail us, this City, through her patriotic people, sent forth her gallant sons, freely poured out her treasure, and with party lines obliterated and all of one mind, used her best exertions to contribute all in her power of men and means to crush out the rebellion. Through the war, in every battle field, this City was represented, her beloved dead are found among the graves of fallen heroes everywhere throughout the land. Did her people promise the soldier that in his absence his family would be cared for? Faithfully was that promise kept. Can the soldiers of our mighty army ever forget that in passing through our City, kind hearts met them on every side, willing hands were ready to relieve their wants, and our refreshment saloons, so well known throughout the land, were ever open to supply their necessities? But it is

not my purpose to-night to longer dwell on, or to further praise, the good deeds of the people of Philadelphia; this is unnecessary; they are a part of the nation's history, and I refer to them with pride and pleasure on this occasion, because during the rebellion no man was more identified with our State history than our distinguished guest. How fitting, therefore, that this State ovation to her former Governor should be given here, and that our people, large in numbers, and representing so many varied interests, should thus assemble, and to-night, bid him God-speed on his journey, and sincerely wish for him the prosperity and success he so well deserves.

The next sentiment proposed was—

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

## SPEECH OF GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We are preeminently a practical people. We waste no time in dreams, and pay little regard to mere sentiment. "Cui bono" is the challenge with which we salute every approaching event, and upon the response depends our support or opposition to innovations.

War does not satisfy our national longings. The tremendous energy which it awakens may gratify us, but we lament the exertion of so much power to the accomplishment of so much evil, and by instinct purely American, we devise means of putting this energy to some practical use. No sooner was the great war of the rebellion ended, than our irrepressible activity sought employment in the far West; and lo! the Pacific Railroad spans the continent, and the locomotive breaks the silence of ages which has brooded over the Rocky Mountain regions.

We stand on the shores of the Pacific, and cast wistful eyes over its expanse of waters, to see if any kindred people will join us in girdling the globe with a tramway of iron, over which shall pass the commerce of the world. We say to the nations, "though we are the youngest born of you all, yet we have discovered that true glory is only to be attained through

the performance of great deeds, which tend to advance civilization, develop the material wealth of peoples, and make permanent the principles of truth and justice." In pursuance of these noble objects we have discarded war, although we had organized the greatest war power of ancient or modern times, and we have said in good faith to the rest of the world, through our greatest soldier, "Let us have Peace."

Who are our natural allies in the Old World, in the prosecution of this grand design? Not the English, for they are our commercial rivals—not the French, for they are jealous of our Democratic institutions—not the Prussians, for we have nothing in common, except, perhaps it be, our common dislike of the over-reaching influence of France and England.

Russia and America are allies by the inevitable law of interest. The Russians have become simultaneously with us, the champions of freedom by emancipating their slaves; and the Emperor ALEXANDER and President ABRAHAM LINCOLN, stand together upon the noblest pedestal which Fame has ever constructed. However much common origin, common language, and common religion, or some grand sentiment may unite peoples, the greatest bond is a community of interest and identity of destiny.

We are the Northmen of the Western continent, as the Russians are of the Eastern. We own continuous territory from ocean to ocean; so do the Russians. We

possess the right of way around one-half the globe. So do the Russians. Together we can so engirt the northern portion of the globe with our system of railroads and telegraphs, as to monopolize the commerce and control the destiny of the tropics.

Let ALEXANDER construct a grand trunk railway from the Baltic to the Sea of Ochotsk of like gauge with our Pacific Central, and he will maintain his firm hold on his vast dominions, and outflank the movement made by France and England, for predominance in the East through the Suez Canal; and America and Russia, can dictate peace to the world from their several Capitals, St. Petersburg and Washington.

I think it highly gratifying, that at this time, so practical a representative of American thought and sentiment should have been chosen to represent our country at St. Petersburg. Mr. CURTIN has never failed to apprehend the wants of his countrymen, and to put himself in full accord with them. I congratulate the President upon his skill in selecting the right man for the right place; and I also rejoice that his Imperial Highness, the Czar of all the Russias, will have near his person, so good a type of the "American," which forms now the subject of his profound study.

The next toast was —

THE JUDICIARY.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE.

With submission to your HONOR—I beg your pardon, I meant to say Mr. PRESIDENT, but the accustomed words found their ready way to my lips—when, only a few hours ago, I was desired to respond to-night to the toast of “The Judiciary,” it at first puzzled me a little to know why one of the bar should have been selected for such an honor instead of one of themselves. But a moment’s reflection showed me the delicacy of the choice, for none of the judiciary could say of themselves that which we can with such utter truth say of them; and this, apart from that chief merit which has contributed to make up the name of “a Philadelphia lawyer”—I mean bashfulness.

MR. PRESIDENT:—We are told in the Book of Ecclesiastes that “For all things there is a reason, and a time for every purpose under the sun.” There is always a propriety in the toast of “The Judiciary” whenever, on occasions such as this, men meet to do honor to men; but there is a peculiar propriety in it to-night, for Mr. CURTIN, the man whom we delight to honor, and who has always been called—who has been called to-night, and who always will be called—“The friend of the soldier,” had yet another title to our respect—he was the friend of the judiciary. True, the

relations between the executive and the judicial functions of our Government are, for good or for ill, it matters not here, less intimate and less dependent than before the amendment to our State Constitution ; but still they are, and always must be, more or less intimate. And in the appointments to the judiciary, which our guest has from time to time been called on to make, he has vindicated to our State the belief that upon the judiciary depends ultimately the welfare of the Commonwealth, and our people have responded to him, for never did they fail to confirm by their votes an appointment which he has made.

“The Judiciary!” What can I say of them? Who but ourselves, who see them daily and almost nightly, can tell of the anxieties and care which hover round a conscientious discharge of their duties—of the little petty annoyances which beset their daily life, from the juryman, who, for any and for every reason, from deafness to paralysis, desires to be excused, to the tipstave, who himself makes more of a row in trying to enforce silence than all the audience together; of the grave responsibility which hangs upon the exercise of judgment—affecting property, affecting liberty, affecting life itself—none of us even, none but yourself, Mr. President, and such as you, can tell how anxious and grave is the life which this office entails. And I desire to profit by the chance which this toast has given me to



say, now and here, that our judiciary are overworked and underpaid. It may seem indelicate, it may seem even coarse, to allude to such a topic on such an occasion, but I am speaking in the presence of those who are powers in our land, of those who make, of those who interpret, and those who execute our laws, and I want them to hear once more—they cannot hear it too often—that our judiciary must be fostered and cherished as never they have been before. In a few days, our guest and myself will both leave our own country, and go to that from which we have derived our origin and our laws, and then I shall see, as I have seen, members of the judiciary in England—shall see them on the bench and in their homes—men whom the nation delight to honor,—men who, in the fulness of their practice, have left it, with its triumphs and its glories, because they could afford to leave all these; and when I see them, I shall think of what takes place in my own country. Those judges whose sands of life have run out all too short and soon, because of the eating care as to what should become of their families; of others who have left the bench and come back to the strifes of the bar, content to die in its harness, because they have felt they had no right to do otherwise. Oh! let not this be! Excuse me, Sir, for having alluded to such a subject; but I pray that the allusion may have its effect.

And now, a word more as to our guest. It makes us glad to see him among us, even though we meet to part. And, for myself, I can never forget the time I first met him, when, excessively dirty, and in a very shabby uniform, and only a sergeant at that, I fought my way into the Governor's mansion, and told him what I wanted him to do for our little battery ; and he did it, for he was always the soldier's friend. But I little thought then of what would happen to us to-night, for it was three weeks after the battle of Gettysburg had been fought and won by General Meade, who is to respond to the next toast on your list this evening.

The next toast was—

THE ARMY.

SPEECH OF MAJOR A. R. CALHOUN.

MR. PRESIDENT :

I am quite taken by surprise at your call. I see by the list before me that General Meade was to have responded to this toast. In his case it would have been eminently fitting, for who could better reply to the sentiment than Pennsylvania's most distinguished soldier, the Wellington of Gettysburg, the commander of the immortal Army of the Potomac. We all regret his absence on this occasion, though there are other able soldiers here who have carved their names in the Union's history with their sword. I see the gallant Torbert, whose exploits in the saddle have made him the Murat of the Shenandoah, and whose tongue is now as eloquent as his sabre was then sharp. Here are Generals Clark and Gregory, soldiers whom the Nation and State delight to honor; and my friends Forbes, and Funk, and Parker, and Nevins, men whose names are more closely blended than mine with the history of our nation's heroism, and the record of whose valor form the most glowing pages in Pennsylvania's annals. But, at a banquet given to this State's War Governor, it may not be inappropriate for the most humble soldier present to respond to "The Army" in the presence of "The Soldier's Friend."

In our country to-day, when we mention *the Army*, we scarcely think of the thirty-five thousand gallant, well-officered men scattered throughout our vast territory, and who form but a nucleus for the mighty forces which a week could assemble were the nation's honor or vitality threatened. "The Army" rather suggests to us the grand legions who rallied to the defence of the Union in days gone past—the men who, in response to Lincoln's call for aid, dropped hammer, and pen, and plough, and shuttle, to grasp the rifle, and confront the monster of treason in the stronghold of slavery. In my mind's eye, that army is pictured now. Prouder it stands than any of the forces, the recital of whose exploits was wont to dazzle us on the pages of history. The very territory from which it sprang is greater in its area than the fields of Alexander's conquests, and its victories were more decisive, and the lines of its march more extended, than those that placed the world at the feet of Imperial Rome. The Numidian horse of Hannibal, and later the Mamelukes, Cossacks, and Ponsonby's famous brigade have been our ideal horsemen; but when we measure their exploits with the sweeping raids of Grierson, Stanley, and Kilpatrick, and the irresistible charges of Sheridan, Custer, and Torbert, we turn from the historic ideal, and, with a pardonable vanity, we hurrah for the American horsemen, the most effective in the world.

The retreat of Thomas from Atlanta to Nashville was more ably managed, and with a superior force to that of Xenophon, and the terrible blow he dealt the pursuing enemy was a climax to the exploit, which is wanting in the Greek prototype. The stubborn stand made by Meade at Gettysburg, and the wonderful endurance of the men, who, under a July sun, fought superior numbers for seventy-two hours, and snatched glorious victory from apparent defeat, shows in itself a heroism sufficient to establish the character of an army, and place a nation foremost among the powers of the earth. I remember long ago the impression made on me when I read of the daring of Cortez in burning his ships, and with no friendly base to fall back on, and no avenue for escape in case of defeat, he relied on the valor of his men and pushed on, till the Capital of Montezuma lay 'neath his heel. But how insignificant that act seems compared with the campaign of Sherman in Georgia. Fighting for two hundred miles, through mountain fastnesses and across deep and guarded rivers, into the very heart of the enemy's country, then destroying his base and avenue of supplies, and with his bronzed legions sweeping down to the sea, and seizing, despite the valor of the foe, the keys of the Atlantic seaboard. When we turn to Grant, we look in vain over the records of the past for a parallel. Others may have equalled him in ability and valor; but, in

the sublimity of his victories, the brilliancy of his campaigns, the effect of his success on mankind for good, and the modesty with which he bears his honors, he stands out in history alone.

When we speak of the American Army, we forget State lines, for the men from Pennsylvania brigaded with those from Kentucky, and Michigan and Rhode Island stood side by side in the corps. No victory, fortunately, is the property of any State; no battle was won by the unaided efforts of one section, and yet, from their geographical position and wealth, some States necessarily took a more conspicuous position than others. Governor CURTIN told us to-night that, at his summons, in obedience to Mr. Lincoln's call, three hundred and sixty-six thousand men left Pennsylvania for the battle's front, and forty thousand armed men stood in reserve to guard the State. Four hundred thousand men rallied at the order of the man we gather here to honor, and were his contribution to the suppression of the rebellion. In the hearts of the survivors of this mighty army, there is to-day a warm place for the man, who, by his noble devotion and untiring energy, won the proud name of "The Soldier's Friend." After the war, the Army laid down its arms, and the soldiers of Pennsylvania, like those of other States, resumed their peaceful callings. I have seen them in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, and by the camp-fire; I have

heard a bronzed veteran speak of Gettysburg—his eyes flashed as he told me he belonged to the Reserves, and he bared his throat to show me where a rebel bullet struck. Then, he added, with the glow of a soldier's pride on his brown face, "Come to my ranche to-morrow, and I will show you my commission, signed by ANDREW G. CURTIN!" In a thousand homes those commissions adorn the best-room walls, and the soldiers lift their little ones to read the testimony of their father's valor, and to spell out the name, already familiar, which gave the commission authority. The honor conferred upon Governor CURTIN, the soldiers must look upon as a compliment to them. First, because the war Governor was necessarily a comrade, and then, because that comrade is sent as envoy to a Government, whose heart was truly in sympathy with us in the hour of our greatest trial. The soldiers cannot soon forget that while we were struggling along the Mississippi, and toiling through Virginia, France was contemplating the recognition of our foes; and taking advantage of our weakness, she tried to crush out our sister Republic to the South. Then, the ruling classes of England were in sympathy with the rebellion, and floating the Southern cross over English ships, British seamen swept our commerce from the seas. The Army cannot soon forget this, nor the fact, that Russia alone occupied no ambiguous position. We feel warmly towards the Czar and



his people, and thankful that to his Court goes the "Soldier's Friend," at the request of the soldier's Chieftain.

In the name of my comrades, I say to Governor CURTIN, farewell! We shall pray for pleasant winds at sea, and sunny days in travel, and a happy time abroad. We shall anxiously watch your movements, and prayerfully await your return; assuring you that the remnant of the Army, which you and other loyal Governors called out, stands ready to rally to the defence of the Union, should treason again raise its head in our midst, or a foreign foe attempt to deprive us of our rights, or cast a stain on America's honor.

The next toast was—

THE NAVY.

SPEECH OF CAPTAIN ALEX. MURRAY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :

This occasion, which will be a memorable one, with its peculiar surroundings, adds much to the natural embarrassment with which I rise, in response to the toast by which you have been pleased to honor the Navy.

This grateful duty has rarely before been mine. I would now it were that of another, who could better illustrate the profession, or add somewhat to the interest of these festivities. Of course, Mr. President, the Navy is always ready to respond, in some shape or another, as best we know how, either to compliments or blows; and, I believe, it is generally admitted, that if we sometimes fail in doing justice to the compliments, we make it up when we come to return the blows, in consideration of which, I hope, sir, to be forgiven any failure, and that the kindly spirit so manifest here to-night will receive the effort for the deed.

I thank you, Mr. President, for the manner in which you have introduced my profession; I thank you, gentlemen, from my inmost depths, for the way in which you have received it; I thank you, one and all, not in the name of those illustrious officers who have leaped from our modest circle, and placed them-

selves side by side with the honored ones of the nation—they have expressed their thanks by deeds—but in behalf of that undistinguished body, of which I am an humble member, and which is the Navy of these United States. If not individually, I will claim for them, as a body, the merit of possessing an aggregate of patriotism, unselfish zeal, and personal integrity, which any community might be proud to possess, and which an experience of thirty-four years has taught me to respect, and, on this occasion, not, I hope, with an unbecoming pride to boast of.

But, I apprehend, Sir, we are not here for the purpose of vaunting; it is the gathering of friends, with hearts saddened by the contemplation of an approaching separation, a reluctant severance of a treasured association from one who will carry with him, and keep by him, as cherished trophies, our conquered affections. God speed him, and give him a safe return.

The next toast was—

WOMAN.

SPEECH OF GENERAL A. T. TORBERT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am specially gratified in being present to-night to assist in doing honor to the War Governor, the man whom Pennsylvania and the General Government delight to honor; but my post was intended to be a silent one, and to be thus unexpectedly called upon to respond to this sentiment, I can truly say, that I am sorry that you have such a poor substitute for Mr. Dougherty, who was to have responded. However, this is always a pleasing sentiment, and from what has been said to-night, I naturally associate the women of the country with their labors for those who risked life and limb in the defence of their country in her recent troubles. It was not only in the halls of legislation that a ready response was made to the many appeals in behalf of the defenders of our country, but the people everywhere displayed unfailing sympathy with the men in the field, and no class exhibited it more strongly than did the women of the Republic. They were immediately related to the army in the field. Hardly a woman in the land but who had a father, brother, cousin, or husband in the camp, and, of course, they were profoundly solicitous for their comfort. And they were not slow to display that solicitude; for, before a single

regiment had left for the field, in 1861, nimble fingers were engaged in fashioning articles of convenience and comfort for those preparing to march. Nor was this impulse any less general than it was spontaneous. The soldier, above all others, knew that they were genuine sisters of mercy; that they were inspired with a zeal and enthusiasm, in behalf of those who went forth in their stead, seldom, if ever, equalled. We can never forget their early organized movements in 1861, for the purpose of preparing necessary comforts for the volunteers, and I am glad to know that women of all classes of society were alike interested in, and contributed to, these organizations. No, we never can forget the many methods of army relief instituted and employed by the patriotic women of this country.

And as they have always been partial to a patriot, and our guest being one of the best, I have no doubt they will join with me in wishing him a pleasant journey, a successful mission, and a safe return.

The last sentiment proposed was—

THE PRESS.

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I appreciate the honor of being called on to respond on behalf of "*The Press*." It is a great power in the State, and has been well styled "the conservator of public liberty." While it remains free, pure, and independent, the institutions of the country will continue to be safe under its vigilant guardianship. Should it become corrupt, time-serving, and mercenary, we may expect the decadence of the Republic, and tremble lest it fall.

It has not been my lot to touch the key-note of the great popular organ—the daily press of the commercial cities. For many years I was associated with the country newspaper—the voice and oracle of the rural districts—and suffered the disasters of defeat, or assisted to raise "the earthquake shout of victory." It penetrates the deepest recesses of the Commonwealth, where human habitations are found, and forms, or gathers and reflects, the public sentiment, which prevails among the broad valleys, and along the wooded mountain sides of Pennsylvania. It will perform no more welcome office than when it lays before its readers a report of this worthy and impressive tribute of respect paid by the people of this great city to your and our guest this

evening; and every expression of regard and attachment to his person and character, and recognition of his public services, will meet a warm response, especially wherever a widowed heart still melts at the memory of its bereavement by the war to save the life of the nation; wherever the patriotic soldier's orphan shares the provision made by the State, at the instance of his untiring advocate, whom we greet to-night, for his support and education, or the surviving hero of the great struggle recalls the unwearied labors of the War Governor in his behalf, and consecrates, with an undying affection, the name of him who wears unchallenged the proud title of "The Soldier's Friend."

We, Sir, who are here from the interior of this State, to unite with you in this tribute to manly worth and official fidelity, claim a special and peculiar interest and property in the distinguished gentleman whom we have delighted to assemble and honor. He is "native and to the manor born" of the rural districts of this Commonwealth. We yielded him to the public service when his name was called, and we cherish an honest pride in the meed of honor and applause which has followed his discharge of the responsible and trying duties of the Chief Executive Magistrate of Pennsylvania in "the troublous times." We have followed his white plume in many a heavy and doubtful contest through glory to victory. We cherished the unselfish



hope that here at home some eminent position would have enjoyed the advantage of his admirable faculties and his patriotic service. The voice of his country, through the President and Senate, calls him to represent her honor and dignity at the Court of the great and friendly monarch, who wished well, and failed in no *devoir* of act or word, to this Republic during her grand contest for liberty, law, and the rights of humanity. We come now to unite with you in saying to our guest and friend the sad word, Farewell! Farewell, gallant knight, without fear and without reproach, who faltered not in your brave career for the cause of patriotism, Union, and freedom! Farewell, noble Governor, who maintained the untarnished honor of your native State in all emergencies, and so wielded her power as to vindicate her right to be called "The Keystone of the Federal Arch!" Farewell, friend of the soldier, who spared not yourself, your comfort, or your health, to give him aid, and succor, and support on the bivouac, the picket-line, the battle-field, in the hospital, when he pined in sickness or from the torture of wounds, or in the still more terrible rebel prison, where cruelty practised its fiercest refinements to make his life a ceaseless suffering, and to bring on death in its sharpest agonies! Farewell, chivalrous champion of the widow, the orphan, and the maimed and mutilated hero, who cease not yet to demand the country's fullest provision

of grateful comfort and relief for the men who saved her from her overthrow in the direst days of armed and boasting treason! Farewell, friend, companion, brother, though you cross the wide ocean, and its storms and perils roll between, we follow you there with our tribute of affection, and our warm aspirations for your health, happiness, and prosperity. "Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it." We shall await with impatience the day when we can shout your welcome home to your own Pennsylvania, crowned with new honors, and to her people, who surround you with the best defence—that of their own loving and grateful hearts. Until then, *salve et vale*—hail, and farewell!

All the speakers were frequently interrupted with applause, and especially when they referred to the character and public services of Gov. CURTIN. At a late hour the Banquet adjourned, with three cheers for Gov. CURTIN, three more for Russia, and three cheers for the Union. Altogether it was the most conspicuous testimonial ever given in the City of Philadelphia to a citizen of the State, and it left nothing undone to assure the distinguished guest of the occasion, that he bears with him to a foreign land the sincere affection of the people he has so faithfully served.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

The following letters and despatches were received by the Chairman of the Committee on Invitations from the distinguished gentlemen whose names are thereto given :

FROM PRESIDENT GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

*June 7, 1869.*

The PRESIDENT regrets that previous engagements deprive him of the pleasure of attending the public dinner, given to the Hon. A. G. CURTIN, on the eve of his departure for Russia.

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FROM SECRETARY FISH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

If my engagements here would allow, I should be glad to accept the invitation you have been pleased to extend to me, to the dinner to be given to the Hon. A. G. CURTIN on the 12th instant, and join in the compliment to which his devoted loyalty and his eminent services justly entitle him. I regret, however,

that it will not be in my power to be present with you. I shall at least unite with you and his other friends, in best wishes for his health and happiness, and his success in the important mission he enters upon. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,

*Chairman.*

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FROM HON. A. E. BORIE.

WASHINGTON, *June 9, 1869.*

GENTLEMEN:

I regret exceedingly that my official engagements must deprive me of the pleasure of participating personally in the splendid farewell banquet, to be offered so very properly, to Hon. A. G. CURTIN, our late most loyal and patriotic Governor, and now our Minister to Russia. His active zeal during our civil war, particularly in raising troops, in the care of our gallant soldiers in the field and hospital, and of their bereaved orphans, ever must entitle him to the best thanks of every lover of his country, and to their best wishes for his health and happiness.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BORIE.

TO JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,

*Chairman.*

FROM SECRETARY COX.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
WASHINGTON, *June 9, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

I greatly regret that circumstances put it out of my power to accept the invitation of your Committee, to be present at the Banquet given to the Hon. A. G. CURTIN.

It would be a real pleasure to me to join in this expression of regard for the distinguished gentleman whose patriotic career has honored your State and the Nation.

Very respectfully and truly,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. COX.

TO JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,  
*Chairman.*

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FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, *June 10, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

I had the honor to receive this morning the card of invitation to the Banquet, to be given at the Academy of Music, on the

12th inst., to the Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Envoy to St. Petersburg. I thank you kindly for the honor of this card, and regret exceedingly that I am unable to attend.

With great respect,

Yours truly

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

TO JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,  
*Chairman.*

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FROM GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,  
PHILADELPHIA, *June 9, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to be present at the Banquet, to be given on the 12th inst., to the Hon. A. G. CURTIN, and which it would afford me great pleasure to unite with my fellow-citizens on this occasion. I regret that pre-engagements will prevent me from doing so.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,

*Maj. Gen., U. S. A.*

TO JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,  
*Chairman.*

FROM GOVERNOR GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 11, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

I regret that my engagements are such that I find it impracticable to accept your invitation to attend the Banquet, to be given to-morrow, at the Academy of Music, in honor of Ex-Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN, which I certainly regard as a well-deserved compliment to a gentleman whose patriotic and valuable services entitle him to the admiration of his fellow-citizens.

Truly yours,

JOHN W. GEARY.

TO JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,

*Chairman.*

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FROM JUDGE READ.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 10, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

I regret that it is not in my power to accept your invitation to the public dinner, to be given to the Hon. A. G. CURTIN, on the eve of his departure for Russia.

The people of Pennsylvania owe a deep debt of gratitude to Governor CURTIN for his able and patriotic administration of her affairs during a rebellion of unparalleled magnitude, threatening



the dissolution of our glorious Union. His constant and unremitting care of our soldiers and sailors, and of their widows and orphans, have endeared him to every Pennsylvanian.

Governor Curtin had most able assistants, and among them, as his legal adviser, the most accomplished lawyer of our bar, distinguished for his learning, his ability, his stern integrity, his pure patriotism, and love of country.

I am, with great respect,

Truly yours,

JOHN M. READ.

To JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,  
*Chairman.*

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FROM JUDGE AGNEW.

BEAVER, *June 7, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

Yours of the 3d inst., enclosing an invitation to a Banquet, to be given to the Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, on the evening of the 12th inst., was forwarded to me from Harrisburg.

It would give me great pleasure to be present on this interesting occasion, and to contribute in paying to him that measure of respect he so well deserves at the hands of all loyal Pennsylvanians, and which he so well earned during the dark and trying period when he was the Governor of this State.

I am sorry that official duties are now so engrossing, I shall not be able to leave home soon.

With great regard, I am,

Truly yours, &c.,

DANIEL AGNEW.

To JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,

*Chairman.*

---

FROM JUDGE WILLIAMS.

PITTSBURG, *June 8, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

I regret that it will not be in my power, owing to other engagements here, to accept the very kind invitation of the Committee on Invitation to be present at the Banquet to Hon. A. G. CURTIN, Envoy to St. Petersburg, to be given by his friends, on the eve of his departure for Russia, at the Academy of Music, on Saturday, the 12th of June next.

Very truly,

H. W. WILLIAMS.

To JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,

*Chairman.*

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FROM MAYOR FOX.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,

PHILADELPHIA, *June 10, 1869.*

SIR :

Your very kind note, in relation to the Banquet in honor of Ex-Governor CURTIN, is just handed me.

I am so engrossed with official cares that I am not able to promise myself the pleasure of being with you, especially so as I have appointed Saturday evening for consultation with some of my officers in relation to police matters of much moment to the community.

With my thanks and good wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

D. M. FOX.

HON. JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,

*Chairman.*

FROM HON. HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK, *June 8, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

I deeply regret that an imperative duty precludes my attendance at the dinner to the Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, on Saturday evening next. The country remembers with gratitude, and will not soon forget, his eminent services as one of the famous Governors of 1861 to 1865, and how efficiently energetic and inspiring was his conduct throughout our great trial. The people know how threatening was the attitude, and the need of such Governors to the life of the Republic. I ask the privilege of uniting with you all in wishing health, prosperity, and long life to ANDREW G. CURTIN, the patriotic Governor, to whom, in her extremity, the nation looked for aid from Pennsylvania, and never in vain.

Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

TO JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,

*Chairman.*

FROM HON. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 10, 1869.*

MY DEAR SIR :

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note, with a complimentary ticket for the Curtin Banquet, and to express to yourself and the Committee my sense of this courtesy, and my regret that the state of my health will prevent me from availing myself of the invitation.

With great esteem,

Very truly yours,

W. M. MEREDITH.

TO JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,  
*Chairman.*

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FROM COMMODORE MARCHAND.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY YARD,  
PHILADELPHIA, *June 8, 1869.*

SIR :

I have the pleasure to receive your invitation to a Banquet, offered to the Hon. A. G. CURTIN, on his departure for the Russian mission.

I have to regret my inability to attend, and give expression to our temporary loss by the absence of a patriot and statesman, to whom our country and State are so much indebted.

His mission abroad will, without doubt, be as glorious for our

country as his self-sacrificing exertions during the rebellion, in illustrating the stability of our institutions.

Very respectfully yours,

J. B. MARCHAND.

To JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,

*Chairman.*

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FROM HENRY D. MOORE.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 5, 1869.*

MY DEAR SIR :

I am in receipt of your kind invitation to the "Banquet" to be given to Ex-Governor CURTIN, on the 12th inst., and will with pleasure be present on that occasion, if not prevented by circumstances beyond my control. The honor you thus propose to confer on him, on the eve of his departure from our country, is most appropriate, and well deserved by him, for the invaluable services he rendered his State and country in the dark days of the Rebellion. I have reason to know something of those services, for it was my pleasure to be associated with him in official duties at Harrisburg at the commencement of the war, and in the discharge of those duties, I was necessarily brought into close and intimate relations with him, and know of the many sleepless nights, and days and months of anxious solicitude, he passed through, while the clouds above and around our country were so dark and impenetrable. The services which Pennsylvania rendered our country in those trying times of its history, are too well known to need repetition by me. Every battle-field of the war attests those services, and upon many of those fields of strife, that glorious band of martyrs from our State, the Pennsylvania

Reserves, erected of their dead bodies monuments to Constitutional liberty and freedom, and rolled back the tide of desolation which was threatening, at the commencement of the war, to overwhelm us in ruins; and to Governor CURTIN, more than any other man, is due the successful organization and equipment of that glorious band of heroes. And so on, through the whole war, whenever Pennsylvania was called on, through him, for a fresh supply of troops, those calls were responded to with an alacrity and zeal equalled by few, and surpassed by no other State in the Union. And another feature of the war which should be, and will be, remembered in the history of our State, is the fact, that at its commencement, and in the darkest hours of its history, when our National Treasury was almost bankrupt, Pennsylvania, the first State in the Union to negotiate a loan, was furnished by her patriotic citizens with three millions of dollars, at par, at a time when the bonds of our National Government were selling in the market at a discount of fourteen and fifteen per cent. And this was accomplished also under the administration of him whom you propose to honor by this banquet. And, notwithstanding this loan of three millions, and the enormous expenses incident to the war, the public debt of our State was reduced, and was less at the close of the administration of Governor CURTIN than it was at the commencement of his term. I repeat, therefore, that it is proper and appropriate for you thus to recognize his invaluable services to his State and country.

Hoping to be with you on that occasion, I remain,

Yours truly,

HENRY D. MOORE.

TO JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,

*Chairman.*

FROM ASSISTANT SURGEON GENERAL LANE.

CHAMBERSBURG, *June 8, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

I very much regret that I am unable to participate in the ceremonies you are holding in honor of your distinguished guest. Nothing could afford me greater gratification than to unite in a public demonstration of respect to Governor CURTIN, who has served his State and country so faithfully and so brilliantly.

The love and admiration I cherish for him are not narrowed to personal attachment, however much his private virtues and engaging social qualities have attracted me. Nor do I found my regard for him chiefly upon the magnificent service he rendered the National Government during the long, dark hours of the Rebellion, in heightening the spirit of loyalty in the breasts of Pennsylvanians, in strengthening the purposes of our rulers in times that tried the faith and hopes of the most steadfast, in inspiring sister States to patriotic exertions by his own glowing example, or even in sending so many thousands of the choicest sons of the Commonwealth to the rescue of the Republic.

Great as we know all these services were, I find a more pleasing source of esteem for the great War Governor in the tender affection with which he followed into the field the troops he furnished our armies, and the keen solicitude he ever felt in "their welfare or their woe." They were always to him as children: their prowess was his pride, their triumph his joy, their suffering his own bitter anguish; he watched over them with paternal anxiety, and they looked up to him with filial dependence. I shared this grateful trustfulness with the heroic men amid the



perils of the camp and the battle-field, and know how general it was, and how encouraging. But it was when a subordinate on his staff that I appreciated how earnest and devoted were his love and care for his soldiers, and how he well deserved the name of "friend." As Assistant Surgeon General of the State, I was brought into daily intercommunication between Governor CURTIN and the sick and wounded of our regiments. It was one of my duties to visit the hospitals, and look after their comfort. Then I realized the strong hold he had upon the affections of the men.

At his name, the dull eye brightened and the weary heart throbbed with renewed animation. They recognized him as their fond guardian. Into his willing ears they poured the tide of their complaints; him they were constantly importuning for favors; they asked his intercession for transfers, furloughs, discharges, for the revocation of sentences of courts-martial, for the recovery of bounties, back pay, and the like, for the gratification of the numberless wants that are proverbial among soldiers. Every mail to Harrisburg was laden with letters to him, containing some request from the soldiers or their friends. And I had official knowledge that it was the Governor's wish that every such letter should be punctually answered, and its request granted, if possible. His heart was full of their interests. Is it to be wondered that such zeal for his soldiers should have been observed by the men of other States, and that the Executive of the Keystone should have become the ideal of a patriarchal Governor?

Through his inciting efforts, largely, loyal thousands left their peaceful homes to share the imminent deadly dangers of the field; through his sagacity, in a great degree, they were placed under the command of able officers; through his solicitude, in good measure, they were watched over and cared for when at the front;

through his consideration, particularly, they were supplied with comforts and attention in the hospital; through his providence, mainly, facilities were afforded to beloved and affectionate relatives, unable of their own resources to visit the couch of suffering; through his exertions only, born of piety and of justice, the Commonwealth, the generous mother of heroes unexampled in legend or in fable, brought back for sepulture the remains of the dead which would have lain unhonored upon the theatre of war; through his sympathy, untiring, earnest, almost fanatical, the orphans of her soldiers became the orphans of the State, and have been provided with means of culture and support. And is not his eloquent voice now ringing stirringly in the hearts of our people, in behalf of the mutilated and disabled heroes, whose necessities drive them to precarious and reproaching means of livelihood, and to whom he charges that the State's promises have been unfulfilled?

These are the attributes and services that make the peculiar charm of Governor CURTIN's character and history, in my eyes. In these there

"Are more  
Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore."

And now that he leaves the land he loves, and has served so well, to go as its trusted envoy to one of the farthest foreign capitals in distance, though the nearest in friendship, it would be exceedingly grateful to me to help to swell your voice of approbation, which shall cheer him upon his long and perilous voyage, and herald his advent to the new scene of his patriotic labors.

I am sure he will represent, nobly and wisely, the genuine

Democracy of the New World at the Court of the most absolute  
Autocracy of the Old.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL G. LANE.

HON. JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,

*Chairman.*

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FROM HON. ALEXANDER KING.

BEDFORD, *June 2, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., inviting me to participate in a public dinner, to be given to Governor CURTIN, at the Academy of Music, in your city, on the eve of his departure to the Court of St. Petersburg.

It may, possibly, not be in my power to join the friends of this distinguished patriot in the proposed demonstration of respect, but if I can, I will. At all events, my warmest sympathies will be with you in doing deserved honor to one, whose eminent services, during the Rebellion, contributed so much to the success of the Union Army in that time of peril, and shed so much lustre on our good old Commonwealth.

Your obedient servant,

A. KING.

HON. JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,

*Chairman.*

FROM GENERAL H. WALBRIDGE.

NEW YORK, *June 12, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

I am unexpectedly prevented from coming, and therefore send you the following sentiment :

ANDREW G. CURTIN—the worthy representative of the whole country, and of the truly National Administration which has entrusted him with confidence and power ; having faithfully served his country in integrity and fidelity at home, he will justly represent her honor and interest abroad.

Yours truly,

H. WALBRIDGE.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq.,

*Chairman.*

FROM HON. JOHN W. FORNEY.

WASHINGTON, *June 11, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

I much regret that business will prevent my being in Philadelphia to attend the Banquet to Governor CURTIN.

J. W. FORNEY.

Hon. JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,

*Chairman.*

FROM GENERAL WM. LILLY.

MAUCH CHUNK, *June 12, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

I deeply regret that I cannot be with you to do honor to Governor CURTIN in person, as I will be in heart and spirit.

WILLIAM LILLY.

HON. JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,  
*Chairman.*

---

FROM HON. JAMES SILL.

ERIE, PA., *June 2, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

It would afford me great pleasure to unite with the friends of Governor CURTIN in the dinner to be given on the 12th, but circumstances beyond my control will compel me to deny myself the pleasure.

I beg you to present to Governor CURTIN the cordial good will with which his friends in Erie will regard the interesting occasion, which their remote position will in a measure compel them to express by proxy.

Very truly yours,

JAMES SILL.

HON. JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,  
*Chairman.*

FROM HON. GIDEON J. BALL.

ERIE, *June 8, 1869.*

SIR :

I have just returned to Erie, and have before me your letter, inviting me to a public dinner, to be given to Governor CURTIN, in Philadelphia, on the 12th instant. I am sorry, but it is now too late to change business engagements previously made; in consequence, I cannot join you on that interesting occasion. It will be, indeed, a reunion of many old friends, and I would be happy to meet them.

I am reminded of the fact that "I was the author of the Reserve Bill—the law under which the Pennsylvania Reserves were organized. And you also allude to the desperate struggle against faction and treason that gave success to that most important measure."

It is to be remembered that the change was quick from the quiet of peace to the alarms of war. The public mind was excited. The emergency was great, and it called for measures equal to the wants of the time. A heavy responsibility was thrust on Governor CURTIN. The gloomy surroundings, and the anxiety that pressed upon him at the outbreak of the rebellion, cannot well be measured or understood by persons who were not, by day and by night, on duty with him. Great dangers were impending. It was the declared intent of the rebel leaders to involve Maryland in the Rebellion. This exposed the inhabitants of Southern and Eastern Pennsylvania to injury. They would be ruined by war; their situation was both critical and dangerous. Our territory and people must be protected; but

how, and by whom? The power of the United States seemed broken. Faction, with fiendish purpose, everywhere abounded.

A remembrance of the wants, disappointments, and struggles of that period of gloom recalls to mind, that when Sherman's famed battery, United States Light Artillery, arrived from the West, a request by telegraph to Governor CURTIN preceded it, asking him to provide and have ready a supply of fixed ammunition, as the battery had none.

To the surprise of the Governor, and the alarm of many, it was discovered that the required ammunition could not be obtained. A call to furnish it was made on the United States Arsenal, located in this State, but the response was, "We have none." It was on a Sunday, late in the month of April, 1861, that Major—now General—W. T. Sherman arrived with his battery in Harrisburg. When informed that the ammunition he wanted was not to be had in Pennsylvania, that we had no military organization, and no military stores, that gallant officer exclaimed, "How defenceless! A small body of organized troops can ravage your State, and of what use is my battery without ammunition?" It was at this time, and amidst such surroundings, that the law was prepared to raise, organize, and equip, for State defence, that effective body of troops known as the Pennsylvania Reserves, with a provision that they were to be mustered into the service of the United States in case the President should call on the State for more soldiers. That subsequently, and at a period of great danger to the nation, they were hurried to the Capital, and mustered into the service of the United States, saving Washington City from probable capture, is now a matter of history.

Fortunately, that dark period, with its days and nights of care, alarm, anxiety, hard work, and watchfulness, is past. I remember



that, at that time, the calls from our own people on the Governor for protection and aid were incessant. Sister States, evincing a deep solicitude, asked what Pennsylvania intended to do. It seemed to me then, and I so think to-day, that the decision and action of Pennsylvania, influenced for good the action of others. The doings of Pennsylvania furnishes the key to much that was well done elsewhere.

There were no authorities or precedents to refer to for aid and instruction in that hour of trial. Patriotism pointed out the duty to be performed; but the pathway was beset with jealousies, heart-burning distrusts, and faction. In view of all the difficulties, the wonder is, that so much good work was so well done; and now that it is done, let harmony prevail.

In conclusion, I may properly add, that while the people know the record of Governor CURTIN, they do not know of his trials in achieving his great work for the State and Nation.

I have the honor to be, with consideration and regard,

Your obedient servant,

GIDEON J. BALL.

Hon. JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,

*Chairman.*

DINNER BY THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Directors of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, met on the 9th of June, 1869, and in their official capacity, invited Governor CURTIN to dine with them as their guest. It was the first invitation of the kind ever given to a citizen of the State, and was tendered in the following complimentary terms :

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,  
PHILADELPHIA, *June 9, 1869.*

DEAR SIR :

The Directors of the Union League, holding in high estimation the efficient services rendered by you to the country, during your term of office as Governor of Pennsylvania, and desiring to tender to you some tribute of their personal regard, before your departure for Europe, have instructed the undersigned to invite you to dine with them, as the guest of the League, on Monday next, the 14th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.

The favor of an early answer is requested.

We are, very respectfully,

Your friends,

DANIEL SMITH, JR.,  
CH. GIBBONS,  
JOHN P. VERREE.

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Governor CURTIN accepted the invitation by the following letter :

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S REPLY.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 10*, 1869.

GENTLEMEN :

On my arrival in the city this morning, I received your letter inviting me to dine with the Directors of the Union League, on Monday evening next.

The eventful period of my official life is so blended with the good works of the League, that I was anxious for a fitting opportunity to meet the representative men of the body, and to say farewell to them before leaving the country.

I, therefore, accept your invitation with great pleasure, and it will be most agreeable to me to meet you, and spend an evening with you in the absence of all ostentatious ceremony, and to separate from you as my friends, alike in office or private life.

I am, very truly, your friend,

A. G. CURTIN.

TO DANIEL SMITH, JR.,  
HON. CHARLES GIBBONS,  
JOHN P. VERREE.

At the time named, the full Board of Directors of the League, sat down with Governor CURTIN, and his Secretaries, Hon. T. J. COFFEY and ROBERT H. GRATZ, Esq., to the bountiful repast. It was a private entertainment, and free and pleasant conversation took the place of speech making.

At a late hour the select company adjourned, after each had bid a kind farewell with the distinguished guest, upon whom they had conferred their highest honor.

## DEPARTURE FOR RUSSIA.

On the 16th day of June, A. D. 1869, Governor CURTIN and family left Philadelphia for New York, accompanied by the Joint Committee of Councils, and a number of personal friends in a special car.

While at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he was called upon by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and a large number of distinguished citizens of New York, and visitors in the city. At eleven o'clock the Committee of the Councils, accompanied by some fifty Pennsylvanians, called in a body to pay their respects to Mrs. CURTIN, after which, the party embarked on a revenue cutter, placed at the disposal of the company by Surveyor CORNELL, to join the steamer Douno, in the lower bay.

REMARKS OF HON. RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, late Surveyor of the Port of New York, was called upon to express the sentiments of the citizens of New York on the occasion.

He said: "It was with mingled feelings of pleasure and sadness that he responded to the request—of pleasure, because it gave him an opportunity to congratulate his old and valued friend, Governor CURTIN, upon his appointment to the distinguished and honorable trust of Representative of the United States to the Empire of Russia, the truest friend to our Government during its struggles to suppress Rebellion and maintain its National existence—and of sadness, because he was about to part, perhaps for years, with one whom he so much loved and esteemed; a representative, not of Pennsylvania alone, but of the whole United States, and one to whom every American soldier, from General Grant down to the humblest private, has reason to be thankful.

"It is true that the events of the war, great and all-absorbing as they were, during its continuance, have almost ceased to interest the people of the United States. We are an excitable people, and throw aside the events and issues of yesterday to grapple with those of tomorrow. Ever onward is the progressive struggle of

our age, and '*Excelsior*' has become especially the motto of our citizens, without distinction of race or color.

"But it is well, at times, to take a retrospective view of the struggles and victories through which we have passed, and especially is it so on an occasion like the present. It will be acknowledged that, while all the Governors of the Loyal States put forth their best exertions to suppress the rebellion, the people throughout the country recognized CURTIN and ANDREW, the Governors of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, as the two leading lights in supporting the Government. And this I say without any intention of detracting from the merits of their colleagues.

"Our Government sends to Russia a fit representative of the age in which he lives; not an old fogey, with musty and discarded ideas, but a live man of the people, and a representative American. All parties, Democratic and Republican, are gratified with the selection. He will go to Russia to watch the interests of the whole country; and we may safely believe that his influence, which was so potent in our late struggle, and so widely felt and acknowledged since the restoration of peace, will be usefully exerted, not only in Russia, but in England, France, and throughout the Continent.

"The people of New York, therefore, join with you of Pennsylvania, in wishing Governor CURTIN a pleasant voyage, and a successful diplomatic career."



Loud calls were made for Col. WM. B. MANN, who responded as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. WM. B. MANN.

MINISTER CURTIN :

You have been accompanied here by a number of your friends from Pennsylvania, who determined to delay the time for bidding you farewell until the last possible moment. We of Pennsylvania feel that we are bereaved in losing from our midst "Our Pennsylvanian," our representative man, who has shared with us alike the triumphs and disasters of the State, and who has won for us no small share of our National glory.

Your entrance into public life was at the opportune moment, when just such abilities as you possess were needed, and it was indeed fortunate that the helm of the ship of State was in your hands during the terrible crisis of '61 and '65.

True it is that the cares and anxieties of that memorable period have weighed heavily upon your health and strength,—and your locks are whiter and your form less erect than of old; but neither care nor time has lessened your faith in those you have loved; and doubtless you find some slight recompense in the fact, that of all the friends who gathered around you through that ordeal there are no deserters, while their numbers have been hourly strengthened by hosts of others who delight to

admire and applaud your services. Let it be a source of unceasing pleasure to you to know that, in addition to all this, there is not a bereaved family in the State, mourning the loss of its patriot father, son or brother, who, recollecting your devotion to the volunteers, will not offer up supplications for your safe return.

The full appreciation of your loss, Sir, will not be confined to your thousands of personal friends, or to the widows and the orphans of our fallen braves; but to the great loyal party of Pennsylvania which yielded to you the undisputed baton of her leadership. That great party will sadly miss your wise counsel and inspiring utterances in the coming contest for the Executive chair, and if the fates should decree that for a time we should be cast down and thrown into confusion, in vain shall we look for the "white plumes" around which to rally our desponding forces.

But let us hope that this separation may be but for a time, and that by and by you will return to us a giant refreshed, to grapple with the old enemy, to fight again the well-fought field, and win fresh triumphs in the old Keystone State. Then once more your bugle will be sounded, summoning around you your trusted friends, and your voice again be heard, the sure precursor of success.

In our bereavement at the temporary loss we are about to sustain, we find some consolation in the fact that your

errand is one of peace and good will to a noble, true and friendly power. It will be remembered that during the most trying hours of the rebellion, a fleet of twenty Russian vessels of war rode at anchor in these very waters, ready to aid us even in the day of direst adversity. Well do we remember that when the heavens were the darkest, when the war cloud lowered most angrily, the Russian lights tinging the horizon were the warmest to cheer our hearts. They were our friends indeed, for then we needed friends.

As our brave boys in blue pursued their beaten enemy, and gathered the trophies of their hard fought fields, no muskets lay strewn amongst the dead to tell us that the anvil or the hammer of Russia's mechanics were busy for our destruction. While the deadly rebel missiles shrieked above the heads of our gallant volunteers, there was a consciousness that, at all events, they were not the contribution of any Russian arsenal. And our gallant tars of the merchant marine never manned the lookout in search of a Russian privateer. It is, therefore, difficult to fully comprehend the warm attachment which exists between that great Empire and free America. We know that Russia is our friend, and that we are hers, and when you extend to her representative the right hand of friendship, you will feel in return the grasp of the hand of one who represents a government which observes its treaties, enforces its laws, and keeps its faith.

## GOVERNOR CURTIN'S REPLY.

Governor CURTIN rose to respond, evidently deeply affected by the occasion. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I would have been quite satisfied with the commission I bear from my country, without any such evidence of affection as I receive to-day from the people of my State. The honor of the place would have been a compensation for any services I really have rendered the country, without what it has pleased the eloquent gentlemen to say to me ; but the evidences of confidence and regard, which I have received from the citizens of Pennsylvania, of all classes, and all shades of political opinion, overpower me.

A life of some experience has satisfied me that the cold calculations of the head, in the moment of separation, of joy or of distress, fall far short of the feelings which flow up direct from the heart. In all my experience, in public or private, I have found it always safe to trust the inspirations of the heart to determine what is right and what is wrong. I could not but feel honored that Philadelphia, that noble city of proud memories, was pleased, by the action of its authorities, to regard me as of sufficient consequence to tender me a public reception

in the classic Hall of Independence, and I must ever, through the remainder of my days, cherish the most grateful recollections of the farewell demonstration in the Academy of Music on the evening of the same day. Indeed, from the time that I accepted the responsible trust confided to me by the voluntary action of the President, I have been overwhelmed with manifestations of kindness at every step, by the people of the great State, whose interests and whose fame have ever been nearest my heart, and whose people have been unfaltering in the support of my humble efforts to promote the peace and prosperity of Pennsylvania and the Union.

And now, when I am about to bid farewell to friends and country for a season, surrounded by those whose devotion has cheered me to the last moment of separation, ambition and honors sink into insignificance. It is not the Minister to Russia that receives the homage of life-long friends, and responds with the liveliest emotions the heart can cherish. We meet here, with our beloved country fast receding behind us, and the trackless ocean before us, as men and brethren, bound by mutual ties of affection which have been cemented by the dark trials of the past, by which many individual destinies were inseparably interwoven with our country's triumph. Forget then, my friends, as I do, that responsible trusts and honors, worthy of any ambition, are invoked in our separation, and we will part only as the friends of olden

times. I am profoundly grateful to God that my humble efforts have been so highly appreciated by my State, and especially by those who, from my youth, have sustained me. Here on this vessel are some of the earliest associates of my life, who are faithful now as then. Time and its mutations, and the struggles of ambition, have not lost me one of those who, in my first dreams of advancement, were by my side, and I will bear to my grave the liveliest appreciation of them—one and all.

I am justly proud of my State, and justly proud that I am an American citizen. The dark clouds which appalled our country and scattered bereavement and sorrow throughout our beloved land, have passed away, and I leave my country at peace with all the world. Our brave soldiers made peace at home, and reared monuments of heroism and sacrifice to preserve our free institutions, such as the world has never before witnessed, and as I bid adieu to home, and the people I so much love, I bear in mind the brave defenders of our honored flag, who have, as one of your speakers has stated, called me their friend. It is, indeed, the proudest consolation of my public life, that I was in a position to temper the cruel sacrifices of war, and I shall feel that it is the glory of my career, and my consolation in death, if the soldiers of the Republic shall deem me worthy of the title of the "Soldiers' Friend."

SPEECH OF R. M. EVANS.

ROBERT M. EVANS, Chairman of the Philadelphia Councils Committee, said:

MINISTER CURTIN:

As the Representative of the City of Philadelphia, I am here to bid you God speed in your mission. You bear with you to His Imperial Majesty, the Czar of Russia, not only the compliments of the nation at large, but especially the kindly feelings of the citizens of Philadelphia.

MR. EVANS concluded by bidding farewell to the Minister, and adding that Pennsylvania would tolerate his absence in the expectation of the good results to follow to the nation, and in the hope of his safe return.



## RESPONSE OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

## GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCILS:

What more can I say? You surprised me with the resolution tendering me the high compliment of a reception under your official auspices, and with greater surprise I found that I was to remain your guest during the journey to, and my stay in New York. Your courtesy is not merely to me, but I accept it as a tribute to the important trust confided to me by our Government.

I owe much to Philadelphia. I have had much intercourse with her people, both as a public officer and as a private citizen, and your action is therefore the more gratifying to me. It may be years before I return again to our State, but I shall never cease to be mindful of the kindness ever manifested toward me by the City of Brotherly Love. I beg you to return my sincere thanks to the authorities and people of Philadelphia.

It is true, as has been remarked here, that I go to a friendly people, and it is a strange anomaly in the history of these two nations, that Russia should have been our faithful friend. Here the people govern themselves—make and depose their rulers—there is the reign of absolute monarchy. Yet these two nations, a people of such opposite usages, are now, and shall remain, if it is



in my power to accomplish it, devoted friends. No act of mine shall break the tie, or even impair the devotion of Russia for the great Republic of the New World. May God bless our country, and her people. May it be His pleasure that our noble Union shall be perpetual, and that peace shall ever be our happy destiny. I pray that the trials and wounds of our civil war shall soon be healed, and that as our fortifications moulder, all angry and sectional passions will moulder with them; and that upon my return, I will find you a happy, homogeneous, and prosperous people, with Liberty, Justice, and Fraternity established in North, South, East, and West. Most earnestly do I desire that war shall never again invade our peaceful life, but that our pride and glory shall be the development of our vast resources, commanding the respect of the nations of the whole world by the established success of self-government.

Invoking again the blessing of Heaven upon you, my friends, and upon our common country, I bid you farewell, and commit myself to the God who notes the falling of the sparrow, and rules the tempest of the sea.

At the conclusion of the Address the entire company united in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and on the arrival of the steamship, the Minister

and suite were received with a salute, and while standing on the deck were given a series of parting cheers. The steamship then proceeded on her course, and the revenue cutter, with the Philadelphians on board, returned to the Battery, the Philadelphians leaving for home that evening.







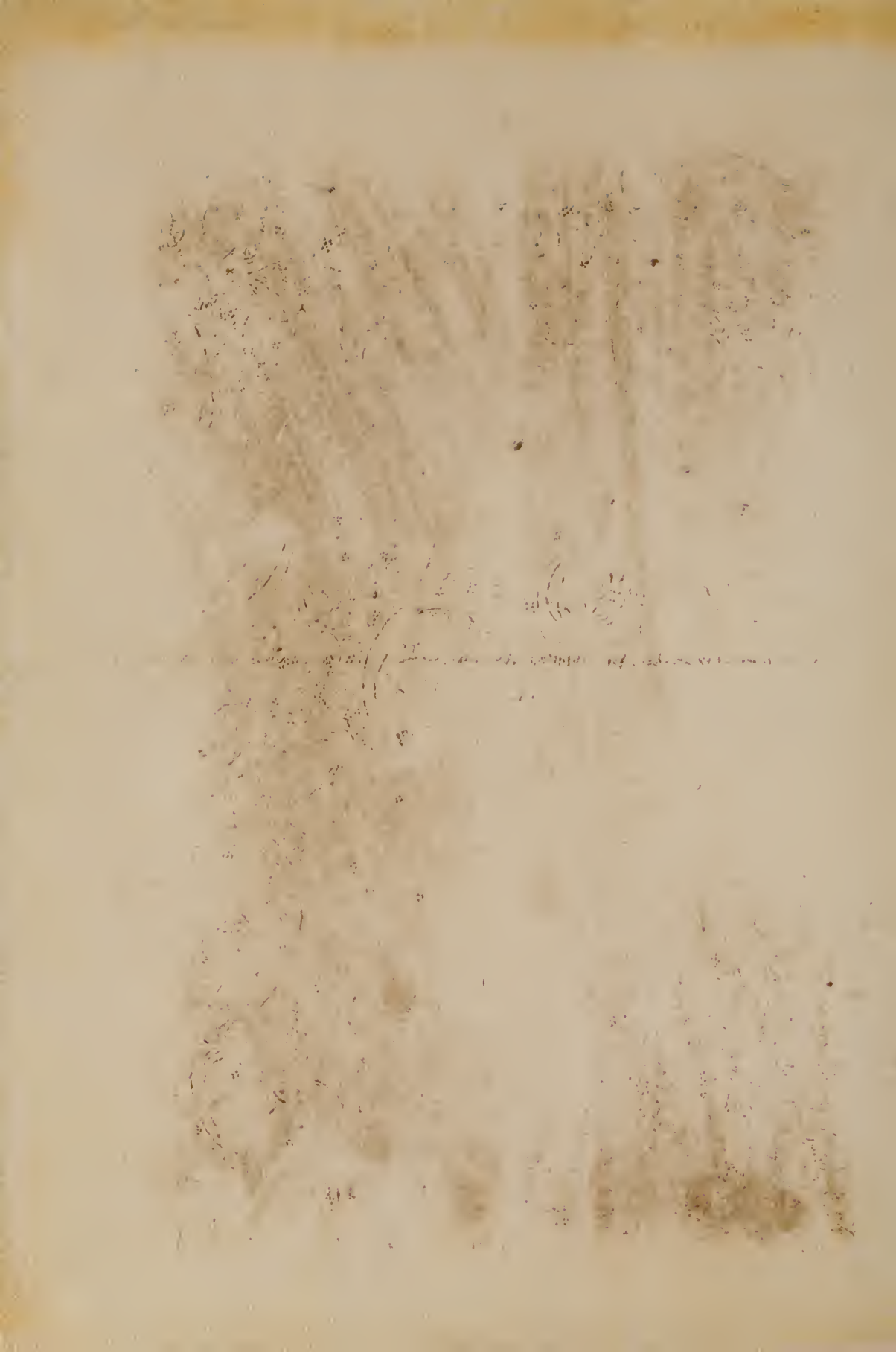














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